"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Snow today; Tuesday fair; fresh north and northwest winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,862. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TOURAINE SPEEDS ON; STILL AFIRE

Captain Reports No Immediate Danger and Expects to Reach Havre Tonight.

HOPES TO CONTROL BLAZE

Paris Agents of Line Announce All Passengers Safe and Fire in Only One Hold.

RUMORS OF INCENDIARISM

Paris Newspapers Hint German Spies May Have Been Responsible for the Disaster.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) March 7.—The agent here of the French Line this afternoon received the following wireless dispatch from Capt. Caussin of the Touraine:

"Sunday, March 7, 3:45 P. M.—The Touraine, having a fire in one of her holds, asked for help, but is continuing her journey to Havre, escorted by the steamer Rotterdam. I hope to get control of the fire. There is no immediate danger. The weather is good, but foggy.

"I hope to dock Monday evening if everything goes well."

PARIS, March 7.—Fire which threatened the French steamship the Touraine has been brought under control and all her passengers are safe on board, according to a formal announcement issued at noon today by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, owner of the liner.

The Touraine is proceeding under her own steam to Havre, her destination, and is expected to arrive there tomorrow night. Only the Rotterdam of the fleet which responded to Capt. Caussin's wireless call for aid is standing by as a measure of precaution to give assistance should any be required. Commanders of other vessels which speeded to the rescue have been informed that their services will not be required.

The statement given out by the steamship company said:

"The fire which broke out aboard the Touraine was less serious than was at first thought. The fire is under control and all passengers are safe.

"The Touraine has resumed her voyage to Havre under her own steam, but, nevertheless, for further security, she is being escorted by the Rotterdam, and probably will arrive at Havre Monday evening."

According to officials of the company they have not been informed what caused the fire. They assert, however, that the flames were confined to one of the compartments in the hold. It was feared for a time that it might be necessary to transfer the passengers to another ship to avoid danger, but this plan evidently was abandoned when it was seen the blaze was being mastered.

Grave fears for the safety of the Touraine were felt in this city until the positive announcement was made that she was in no danger. Several newspapers suggested that the fire might have been started by spies who had concealed themselves on board.

PROMPT AID FOR THE TOURAINE

Dispatches to London Tell How Six Ships Sped to the Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—Various London newspapers have received wireless dispatches describing the way in which several vessels responded to the Touraine's distress call on Saturday when she sent out the report that she was on fire and needed help.

The Daily Chronicle's Queenstown correspondent sent the following:

"News of the fire on board the Touraine came in a wireless C. Q. D. call sent out soon after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Immediately the steamers, Arabic, Cornishman, Swanmore, and Rotterdam went to her assistance. Wireless communication was established with the Touraine, and it was learned that the fire was very fierce, and that she was in mid-Atlantic.

"The Rotterdam was first to reach her, and found her crew engaged in a desperate struggle with the fire. The newcomer stood by, ready to take off the ship's company if the situation demanded such a course, and undertook to act as escort until all danger was past. Then messages were sent to the three other vessels telling them that their aid would not be needed.

"Those on board the Touraine, however, were very much interested to see a warship coming up at full speed. It was a British cruiser on patrol duty, which received the first wireless appeal and crowded on full steam to render her succor. The cruiser's services, however, were not required, the fire having been partially got under control, and away she went amid cheers from the Touraine's passengers."

The Daily Mail received the following wireless message from Capt. Gowan of the Swanmore, dated Saturday:

"The Swanmore at 4 o'clock this morning received a distress call from the Touraine that she was on fire and required assistance. Made for her with all possible speed, but at 8 A. M. received another message from her stating she was being escorted by the Rotterdam, and did not require our assistance. We could have been with her in a few hours if necessary. Weather was fine, with a dense fog."

Capt. Harris of the Cornishman sent this wireless:

"At 3:40 on Saturday morning I received a distress call from the Touraine stating she was afire, and requested assistance. We were eighty-five miles from her at the time and proceeded with all possible speed to her assistance. At 8 A. M. when only twenty-five miles

Continued On Page 4.

THEATRE IS EMPTIED AS FIRE LICKS EXITS

Proctor's Turns 1,200 Out Unsuspecting on Plea of "Some Trouble In Next Building."

While flames were leaping across an areaway, used as an emergency exit for Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, 1,200 people were hurried from the auditorium at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Ushers stood at the doors leading to the areaway and forbade any one to go out that way. Had the doors been opened the flames would have swept into the theatre.

The flames that threatened the theatre were bursting from windows of a six-story loft building at 137 West Twenty-third Street, next door. The fire had already gained much headway when Charles Keffler, the fireman on duty in the theatre, ordered an act called "The Eight Dots," off the stage. As the eight performers moved towards the wings Keffler rang down the asbestos curtain. He then notified Manager William Matthews of the situation and Matthews made a curtain speech.

Matthews urged those in the theatre to leave at once, as there was "some kind of trouble next door" and it would not be possible to go on with the show. The "Eight Dots" was the next to the last number.

The spectators, who got no idea of impending danger, were reluctant to go, as the final act was the headliner. At the manager's continued urging, however, they filed out into the street, to find it congested with arriving fire apparatus.

The fire called for three alarms before it was brought under control. Battalion Chief McGuire, who came at the first alarm, saw that the loft building was doomed, and turned in a second, and then a third, alarm.

Police reserves from two stations established fire lines and kept a big Sunday-night crowd in order while the firemen worked for an hour to prevent the fire from spreading to surrounding buildings.

The fire was the second three-alarm fire in the same loft building. In the first fire, which occurred in 1894, Battalion Chief Bresslan and Lieut. Cooney both lost their lives under a falling water tank. Last night's loss was placed at $50,000.

The occupants of the three floors burned out were Harris Brothers, button manufacturers, fourth floor; University Button Company, fifth floor, and Manhattan Plating Company, sixth floor.

BRIDGE CAR OFF TRACK.

Train Quickly Stopped — Women Helped Over Girders to Roadway.

The first car of a four-car West End elevated train, finishing its trip from Coney Island, jumped the tracks on the Brooklyn Bridge about 100 feet west of the Brooklyn tower, at 1 o'clock this morning.

All the wheels of the first car left the track, pounding heavily along the ties, but Motorman Roland Scott threw on his brakes instantly and the train stopped within its length. The last three cars stayed on the rails.

There were about sixty passengers on the train, of whom fifteen women were in the first car. These went back to the second and were helped by the police and the train crew over the iron girders above the river to the north roadway. Later all of the passengers were carried on to Park Row by trolley cars.

A wrecking crew arrived within half an hour and began to replace the derailed car.

ALL FIRMS MEET BREAD CUT.

Price of 5 Cents a Loaf Will be in Force Today.

Bread will be sold everywhere in New York today at 5 cents a loaf retail, the price which was charged generally before the big baking concerns on Feb. 10 boosted the wholesale price a cent and forced the small dealers to sell at 6 cents to the consumer, or forego a profit. Following the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the Ward Baking Company would go back to 4 cents a loaf wholesale, the other concerns came to the decision that they must capitulate. The biggest corporations affected are the Shults Bread Company, probably the largest wholesale dealers in the metropolitan district, and the General Baking Company, which is capitalized at $20,000,000.

Alfred Romer, Vice President of the Shults Company, said last night that his company was forced to follow the course taken by the Wards.

"We will be selling at 4 cents wholesale again tomorrow," he said. "When the Wards dropped we had to drop, and the price of flour, you know, has also been lowered."

No statement could be obtained from an official of the General Baking Company, but it was said at the plant that the lower wholesale price would go into effect this morning.

President Steinmetz of the Master Bakers' Association of the East Side, said that it was really the refusal of the small bakers to raise the price which had forced the big companies to give way. The small bakers, he said, were gaining business away rapidly.

J. J. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said that, in his opinion, publicity, the activity of public officials, and the stand taken by the small bakers had been responsible for the capitulation.

"I predicted this ten days ago," he said, "for I knew that the big bakers could not hold out much longer."

ADVERTISED; NO DEPRESSION

Instead, $200,000 Newspaper Campaign Swelled Roofing Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The results of a $200,000 campaign of newspaper advertising that brought, in the midst of the business paralysis following the outbreak of the European war, a maximum gain in business of 70 per cent. over the flourishing trade of the same period a year before were announced today by George M. Brown, President of a roofing company, with its parent manufacturing centre in East St. Louis.

While other manufacturers were bemoaning the depression, Mr. Brown's concern broadened its scope until, completely outstripping even the record of its most prosperous era, it is exhibiting for January and February last a series of colossal gains. For these two months, Mr. Brown says, the maximum gain in business was 70 per cent. in some departments, and the minimum gain in any department was 19 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1914, when conditions generally were at or above normal.

Not one of the concern's 1,600 employes has been laid off a minute since the newspaper advertising campaign was started, and all have received their regular salaries or wages. Three shifts were kept at work daily all Fall and Winter.

REJECT CUT RATE OF TELEPHONE CO.

Foley Committee Conferees Find It $613,909 Short of Required $3,000,000.

INSIST ON BEMIS SCHEDULE

Investigators Announce They Will Take Matter to Legislature if Necessary.

'BLOW TO THE SMALL USER'

Expert Declares Tariff Submitted Would Hit Small Apartments and Private Houses.

Senator James A. Foley, head of the Foley joint legislative committee which recommended a reduction of $3,000,000 in the telephone rates of this city; Judge Robert L. Luce, counsel for the committee, and Professor E. W. Bemis, who drew up the telephone rate schedule recommended by the committee, held an all-day conference at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday over the new rate schedule which the New York Telephone Company submitted at Thursday's meeting of the up-State Public Service Commission.

Judge Luce, after the conference, stated that the Foley committee would not accept the schedule offered by the company, but would insist on the acceptance of the Bemis schedule. The committee would take the matter to the Legislature, if necessary, he said. Asked if this would not be likely to delay considerably the reduction in New York's telephone rates, he said that that depended on whether the Public Service Commission accepted the company's schedule. The commission is to hold a meeting tomorrow to consider suggestions regarding the proposed rates, after which it will take final action on the proposed schedule.

Professor Bemis said last night that a study of the schedule offered by the company showed that it would cut the rates only $2,386,091 annually. The company, he said, asserted that indirect reductions of other rates resulting from the reductions made for New York City and increase of expenses would make the reduction aggregate $2,700,000.

What Company Must Show.

"To refuse to make a reduction of $3,000,000 within the city," Professor Bemis said, "such as was demanded by the Foley Committee, the company must not only show that it is entitled to a return of over 10 per cent. on its investment, but that it will not get increased earnings from reduction of rates."

Professor Bemis stated that the small user was the one who suffered principally through the schedule offered by the company; that it would be impossible for small apartment houses to give their tenants 5-cent telephone calls through it, and that the subscribers to private residence telephones were made to pay for more telephone calls than they would have use for.

"The committee provided that from no borough should the rate to or from Manhattan exceed 5 cents," the statement read in part. "The company makes it 10 cents from Far Rockaway and the southern part of Staten Island. The proposed rate of 5 cents is raised to 10 cents from the northern part of Staten Island to Zone 2, which is the upper part of Manhattan and the lower Bronx. From the northern part of the Bronx to the southern part of Queens and to the Coney Island district, and vice versa, the proposed rate is also raised by the company's schedule from 5 to 10 cents. These changes in toll rates amount to a total of $156,179 a year.

"In Manhattan, the southern part of the Bronx, Astoria, Brooklyn, and Coney Island the committee proposed to make to residences a $40 rate for a single-party line with 800 messages. The company proposes $42 for 840 messages, but so many residences use less than 840 messages a year that this change alone involves an increase to small users of $61,000 a year over the committee's proposed rate.

"For individual lines the Foley Committee proposed that messages over 1,800 and under 2,400 should be given at 3 cents a message. The company raises this rate to 4 cents a message. The above is in the Borough of Manhattan, Southern Bronx, Astoria, Brooklyn, and Coney Island. A similar difference between the committee's and the company's schedule occurs in other districts, involving $142,797 a year.

"Another blow is given to the small, individual user. During the past year he has been able to get an extension telephone for $5.40. The Foley Committee left it at that figure. The company puts it back to the $6 that prevailed before February of last year (when the company made its initial reduction of $2,000,000 a year.) This adds $26,614 to the burdens of the small subscriber.

Small Subscriber Suffers.

"It was the intention of the committee to make the rates so low for the owners of hotels and apartment houses that they could afford to furnish messages to their guests and tenants for 5 cents a message. The company, however, has destroyed the possibility of this, in a majority of the apartment houses, particularly the smaller ones, by its proposed rates."

The company officials assert, Professor Bemis continued, that probable reductions not hitherto realized have been brought to light, but that "it has not been possible, up to date, for the committee to learn the precise nature of these new claims. They appear to be estimates of possible increases of expenses, or possible losses of revenue, such as from some subscribers in Brooklyn changing from flat to measured rates. These claims appear to the committee problematical."

Regarding the company's stipulation of an $84,000,000 valuation for rate-making purposes, the expert said:

"The company depends entirely upon the franchises it has received, without the payment of a dollar, for its right to do business at all in the streets of Greater New York. Within the limits of the city it has built up a property which when new cost, including working capital, less than $70,000,000. Of this amount nearly $12,000,000 has been furnished by the subscribers under the guise of a fund to meet depreciation. Less than $60,000,000 has been furnished by the stock and bond holders, and some of that has come out of surplus earnings over and above good dividends."

Concerning the company's demand for 8 per cent. return on $84,000,000, the Professor said:

"When the company asks for a return of 8 per cent. on $84,000,000 it asks for a profit of $6,720,000, or a return on its investment of over 10 per cent."

The valuation demanded, he said, was 29 per cent. more than the real investment. The company, he asserted, could reduce its rates $5,690,000 a year if it were content with an 8 per cent. return, keep for itself its excess payments to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and could "look forward to material increases of profit from the growth of business."

German Commerce Not Helped by 1870 Victory

Viscount G. d'Avenel, noted French writer, declares Germany has entered this war laboring under the delusion that military prowess means commercial progress. Read what he says

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

BLIND 21 YEARS, GIRL SEES SUDDENLY

Sight Comes to Right Optic as She Goes About Customary Household Duties.

LEFT EYE NOW GOOD ALSO

She Tells Joyfully of New World in the Light Revealed After Sensation of Snapping.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 7.—What she is convinced is a miracle has come to Maud Emerson Lincoln, daughter of William F. Lincoln, who lives in a very old house in Marblehead. Practically blind from her birth, twenty-one years ago, she now sees clearly. In an instant, unexpectedly, as she was going about her household duties, the veil that had darkened her eyes all these years was swept away, and sight came, first to one eye and then to the other.

Hitherto she has been able to distinguish only between light and dark and sometimes between one distinct color and another; today she can see distinctly.

Sight came to the right eye as she was putting the dishes in the china closet after the noon meal. Two days later, in the evening, as she sat with her parents, the other eye was uncovered and sight was given to it.

"It is a revelation—from darkness into light," she said this afternoon, as she told her story at her home, "and I am the happiest girl in the world.

"I went to the closet to put up some dishes. Of course there was no light in the closet and it all looked dark to me. The top of my head did not feel good. It hurt. It was as heavy as—as a load of bricks. That's just the way it felt. I reached up with the dishes. Then suddenly something snapped in my right eye. That is the only way I can describe it—like that." And she snapped her fingers together. "Then everything seemed all light and brightness. I did not know what to make of it. I could not realize what had happened. I looked around the room. I ran and looked out of the window. And I could see!"

This is her simple story. Two days later, on Sunday last, in the evening, the same thing occurred in the left eye, and she could see with both eyes. Since then her sight has been growing stronger and clearer—or else it seems to be growing stronger because of the new things she sees.

Immediately after her sight came to her Miss Lincoln was in a nervous condition. The sight of people frightened her; the sight of food was strange, and she could not eat; everywhere she turned she saw things she had never seen before.

"Maud was born on April 22, 1894," said Mrs. Lincoln. "She came into the world blind. Her eyes had something of the appearance of those which have cataracts.

"When she was 9 years old, we sent her to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and she was there nine years, and received an education. Then we took her home, and she has lived here since. When she was examined by Dr. F. I. Perkins at the Perkins Institute six years ago he told her never to have anything done to her eyes, that some day she would see. And he was right."

Dr. Henry Hawkins, the eye specialist of Boston, will examine Miss Lincoln tomorrow. Questioned about her today he said:

"This is apparently a case of karatis of the cornea, a form of inflammation. This, in passing, leaves scars that obscure the sight. The scars gradually become thinner and thinner until they disappear. This sudden restoration of sight is probably psychological, as it is new to me. It seems like hysterical amblyopia, where sight returns gradually, but the patient is unaware. However, until I have seen her, I cannot attempt to explain the sudden change."

EXODUS FROM LISBON IN FEAR OF UPRISING

Populace Chafe Under What is Denounced as Dictatorship by Present Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BADAJOZ, Spain, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph).—Persons arriving here from Portugal say many people are fleeing from Lisbon, fearing riots or a possible outbreak of civil war. The situation is becoming graver every moment. Socialists and Republicans have held meetings and promulgated protests against what they discuss as dictatorship. Many townships have refused to obey the orders of the Government; these were stringent with the object of suppressing disaffection.

The cruiser Adamaster has gone to Oporto in view of possible riots at the funeral of Señor Cardoso, whose assasin, Enrique, Miraez, committed suicide.

News direct from Lisbon is that the Republican Directory will meet shortly with the object of examining the text of a letter received from the Portuguese Minister in Paris resigning his position. The Minister affirms that as the representative of a régime of liberty he refuses to serve a Dictatorship.

HAVE FLOWN 1,116,000 MILES

French Airmen in 10,000 Reconnoissances Have Lost Heavily.

PARIS, March 7.—An official statement giving statistics concerning the aerial flights of the French airmen during the eight months of the war was issued tonight. It says:

"Approximately 10,000 aerial reconnoissances have been made, amounting to 18,000 hours in the air. The distance covered was 1,800,000 kilometers, (over 1,116,000 miles.)

"Unfortunately these results were not obtained without serious losses, which equal and sometimes even surpass other methods of warfare."

CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, HAVANA. 4 Trains Daily, Compartment Cars, via Atlantic Coast Line. Office, 1218 B'way.—Advt.

KILLED ON 5TH AV. BY OPERA STAR'S CAR

Mrs. Annie Lawrence Dead, Her Husband Badly Hurt, as They Left Curb.

BASIL RUYSDAEL DRIVER

Basso Was Taking Miss Helen Stanley, Opera Soprano, and Friend to Pay a Visit.

While they were crossing from the west to the east side of Fifth Avenue at Twenty-second Street at 7:45 o'clock last night, Charles Lawrence, 36 years old, a waiter of 557 West 124th Street, and his wife, Annie Lawrence, were knocked down by an automobile of the coupé type, owned and operated by Basil Ruysdael, basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mrs. Lawrence's skull was fractured and she was killed instantly. Her husband was taken to New York Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain, a broken right leg, and possible internal injuries. It is believed that he will recover.

In the automobile with Mr. Ruysdael, who lives at the Coronet Apartments, 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, were Miss Helen Stanley, who was prima donna of the Century Opera Company, and her friend, Mrs. Maud Clark, both of whom live at the Stratford Hotel, 11 East Thirty-second Street. Witnesses said that the automobile was going slowly and that there had been no recklessness on Mr. Ruysdael's part, but the party of three was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station by Policemen Smith and O'Connell.

Mr. Ruysdael's nerves were badly shaken by the accident, but he told the Lieutenant that he was going less than ten miles an hour. The Lawrences, he said, had stepped from behind another automobile, and he was unable to bring his machine to a stop in time. Miss Stanley, who was also in a highly nervous condition, corroborated that statement. The police verified the number of Mr. Ruysdael's automobile and let the three go.

According to witnesses obtained by the police, the storm played a part in the accident. Mrs. Lawrence, it was said, was carrying an open umbrella, which made it impossible for her and her husband to see the automobile. They had been standing on the west side of the avenue, it was said, and made at least one previous effort to cross. They stepped back from in front of the automobile and, as it passed, walked in front of the machine driven by the opera singer. The police say that Mrs. Lawrence was thrown at least ten feet and struck her head violently against the pavement. Lawrence was not directly in the path of the automobile.

There were many automobiles on the avenue at the time, and the accident caused great excitement. Mr. Ruysdael stopped his machine within a few feet and ran to the side of Mrs. Lawrence. Her limp body was placed in an automobile owned by William Peters of 9 East Tenth Street, and driven at top speed to the New York Hospital, where it was found that she was dead.

Lawrence had been put in a car driven by J. J. Stork of 212 Tremont Avenue, and he arrived at the hospital a minute after his wife's body had been carried away. He was hurried to a ward by Drs. Kelly and Vanetti, and placed on the operating table. Aside from the more serious injuries he had sustained his body was covered with bruises.

At Miss Stanley's apartment it was explained that Mr. Ruysdael had called for Miss Stanley and Mrs. Clark to take them to visit friends in Washington Square. After the accident Miss Stanley and Mrs. Clark returned immediately to their home.

Mr. Ruysdael talked to reporters at his apartment later.

"I was following a big limousine," he said, "and there was a safe distance between the cars. Our speed was very slow. I had my attention called to the accident when one of the ladies in my car screamed. Then I felt a slight bump and saw the man and woman fall.

"We found the man moaning and the woman was unconscious. To complete my horror I learned shortly afterward that she had been killed. One of the ladies in my party called my attention to the fact that the woman we hit carried her umbrella held to the north and this obstructed her view of south bound automobiles.

"Fortunately the policeman and several eye witnesses were nearby. I am extremely sorry the accident occurred, but I cannot conscientiously take the blame on myself."

Mr. Ruysdael said that he had been in a similar accident in France, but was not at the wheel then.

He has been connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company for several years and has sung many prominent rôles. On Feb. 8 he had his name changed by the courts, it having been until then Basil Millspaugh. He is engaged to a Chicago woman, the granddaughter of a former Mayor of that city.

Miss Stanley is a soprano and has made a reputation abroad, as well as in this country. Her work here has been largely with the Century and Chicago Opera Companies.

ELDERLY COUPLE RUN DOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerstein Knocked Over and Hurt by Taxicab.

Simon Kerstein, 65 years old, a real estate operator of 7 East 107th Street, and his wife, Rose, 55 years old, were injured last night by a taxicab at Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue. They were waiting for a car when the taxicab, in charge of George Florence of 236 East 123d Street, striking a switch at that point, skidded and bowled the elderly couple over.

The taxicab driver and Policeman Flynn picked up the man and woman and both were hurried to the Knickerbocker Hospital. After being attended by physicians they were conveyed to their home.

DECLINE GERMAN CARGOES.

Scandinavian Ship Owners Won't Take Risk of Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—All Scandinavian ship owners have agreed to decline to transport goods of German origin to the United States or Mediterranean ports in order to avoid seizure by French or British warships.

The United Steamship Company and the Scandinavian-American Line publish the following announcement:

"Goods to American and Mediterranean ports must in future be accompanied by declaration of origin."

JOFFRE REVEALS FRANCE AT WAR

Times Correspondent Taken on an Extended and Intimate Tour of the Battlefront.

THROUGH THE TRENCH MAZE

200 Miles of Defenses on a 12-Mile Front—Triumph of a New Mastery of Organization.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT 21 FEET

German Lines Pushed Back Three Miles During the Winter—Confident of Victory Next Summer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—I have just been permitted a sight of the French Army—the first accorded to any correspondent in so comprehensive a measure since the outbreak of the war. Under the escort of an officer of Gen. Joffre's staff, I was allowed along a great section of the fighting line, into the trenches under fire, and also received scientific detailed information regarding this least known of European forces.

France has been so silent about her army and her Generals and so indifferent to the use of journalism in the war it is scarcely realized even in France that 450 of the 500 miles of fighting front are held by the French and only the remaining 50 by the British and Belgians. At the outbreak of the war no newspaper men were allowed with the army, and those who managed to get to the front, including myself, all returned to Paris under escort. Although we saw what a powerful machine it was and knew it was getting stronger every day, we were permitted to say very little about it—Germany, meanwhile, granting interviews, taking war correspondents to trenches and up in balloons in the campaign for neutral sympathy.

France, or rather General Joffre, for his is the first and last word on the subject of war correspondents, gradually decided to combat the German advertising.

Only he decided to go them one better, as I hope to show. There have been several trips, all try-outs. I was informed at the Foreign Office a month ago that when the representative of so important a paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES was to be taken to the front it would be for a more important trip than any up to that date—that I was to be saved up for such an occasion as I am now privileged to describe.

Spring Campaign Prospects.

I propose to give as few names of places and Generals as possible, first to meet the wishes of the personal censor, who is the same officer who escorted me throughout the trip, and, second, because I believe general facts relating to the morale of the French Army and their prospects in the Spring campaign will be of more interest than specific details concerning places where the lines have been established for the past six months.

From scores of letters received from America the first question which seems to arise in the minds of neutrals outside the war zone is: What are the prospects of the Germans taking Paris when the second great phase of the war is really under way? First, let me admit that a lurking fear that the Germans might penetrate the lines had caused me to make certain arrangements for the hasty exit of my family from Paris as soon as the Spring fighting began. I am now willing to cancel these arrangement, for I am convinced there is no danger to Paris.

The German Army, in my opinion, will never for a second time dictate terms of peace in Paris. I feel that I am in a position to make the statement, founded on an unusual knowledge of the facts, that should German ambition again fly that high they would need at least 3,000,000 men concentrated before the fortifications of Paris—these in addition to the enormous force to oppose the French and allied field armies.

The defenses of Paris since the city had its narrow escape before the battle of the Marne present one of the wonders of the world. Not only has Gallieni's army intrenched the surrounding country and barbwired it until the idea of any forward advance seems preposterous, but every foot of ground is measured and the exact artillery ranges taken to every other foot of ground.

For instance, from every single trench which also contains an artillery observatory the exact distance is recorded to every other trench, to every house, hillock, tree, and shrub behind which the enemy might advance. In fact, the German organization which threatened to rule the world seems overtaken by French organization which became effective since the war began.

French Organizers, Too.

All through the trip it was this new spirit of organization that impressed me most. I have sent you many cables on the new spirit of the French, but never before dared to picture them in the rôle which to my mind they never before occupied—that of organizers. I started the trip to see the real French Army in the most open but unexpectant frame of mind. For weeks I had read only laconic official communiqués that told me nothing. I saw well-fed officers in beautiful limousines rolling about Paris with an air that the war was a million miles away. The best way now to explain my enthusiasm is to give the words of a famous English correspondent, also just returned from a similar trip (he is Frederic Villiers, who began war corresponding with Archibald Forbes at the battle of Plevna, and this is his seventeenth war,) who said:

"In all my life this trip is the biggest show I have ever had."

The first point on the trip where the

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON ASKS ALLIES TO EXPLAIN EMBARGO

America's Inquiry Regarding Anglo-French Reprisal Policy Said to Have Gone Forward.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Although Secretary Bryan declined to make any announcements, the general impression in official quarters tonight was that the message of inquiry, which had been under consideration for several days, finally had been sent to Great Britain and France asking for a clear explanation of their recent joint communication declaring that they held themselves at liberty to stop all commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

Reports that the inquiry had been sent were generally current today and met with no denial by high officials, who, however, have always declined to discuss communications to the European belligerents in advance of their receipt in the Foreign Offices abroad.

The message of inquiry is understood to be of a broad character, designed to ascertain what the actual practice of the Allies will be in the enforcement of their embargo; what disposition will be made of cargoes and ships detained; what procedure will be adopted in the case of shipments consigned to neutral countries and alleged to be destined to an enemy; what settlement will be made for cargoes contracted for before the declaration was made, and whether dye stuffs and other materials which England will permit her nationals to import cannot also be obtained by merchants of the United States.

ZEPPELIN CAPTURED BY ALLIED AIRMEN

Aeroplanes Rise Above Great Craft Over French Lines and Wreck It With Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHEAST FRANCE, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to the report of an eye-witness, a Zeppelin which appeared over the French lines near Bethune on Wednesday was brought down and captured.

Several French and English airmen went in pursuit of the airship as soon as it appeared, climbed above it, and dropped bombs which penetrated the envelope.

The hinder part of the balloon was seen to break away from the rest, and the Zeppelin rapidly fell to the ground in a collapsed condition.

THOUSANDS OF SERBS DYING OF DISEASE

Congestion Due to Fear of Austrians Is Blamed—Sanitary Commission Urged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Saloniki, received yesterday:

"Thousands are dying in Servia, and if disease is to be stamped out a sanitary commission seems imperative."

Commenting on this dispatch the Chronicle says:

"Confirmation of our correspondent's statement was obtained from G. M. Trevelyan, the eminent historian and authority on the Balkans, who has just returned from a tour through Servia. Infectious diseases are rife and thousands are more or less infected. Mr. Trevelyan said:

"'The Austrians are primarily responsible for this dreadful state of affairs. These diseases were partly engendered by the congestion following upon the rush of refugees from the scene of Austrian atrocities.'"

FEDERAL CHARGE HOLDS BRIDGE DYNAMITER

Werner Horn, German Reservist, Released from Jail, Is Promptly Rearrested.

MACHIAS, Me., March 7.—Werner Horn, the German reservist who attempted to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro early last month and asserted that he did so as "an act of war" against Great Britain, became a Federal prisoner tonight. He will be taken to Bangor tomorrow for arraignment on indictments charging illegal transportation of explosives from New York to Vanceboro, returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

Horn has just finished a sentence of thirty days in the Washington County jail here on account of property damage caused in Vanceboro by the explosion. His sentence expired tonight and the Federal warrant immediately was served on him by John S. P. Wilson of Portland, United States Marshal for this district.

Daniel T. O'Connell of Boston, one of Horn's counsel, said that the prisoner's removal to Bangor would not be opposed, but that any effort to take him to Massachusetts for trial at the present term of the Federal Court would be contested. When Horn is arraigned before United States Commissioner Charles H. Reid in Bangor tomorrow it is expected that his counsel will ask for a continuance of ten days.

Proceedings for the extradition of Horn to Canada on the charge of attempting to blow up the bridge, which were instituted at Portland in behalf of the Canadian Government, will be delayed until the Federal indictment has been disposed of.

GERMANS UP TO 55 CALLED.

Many Recently Declared Unfit Are Now Said to be in Training.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (via London.)—Germans up to the age of 55 years, who two months ago were declared unfit for military service, it is reported here, now have been called upon to undergo training with younger recruits.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos, 10c. Choicest Vuelta Abajo leaf, mild, aromatic.—Advt.

CRISIS IN GREECE AS DARDANELLES SHELLING GOES ON

Venizelos, Giving Up Premiership, Proclaims Hostility to King's Policy of Neutrality.

GRAND COUNCIL MEETS

Principal Greek Statesmen Confer with Monarch—Crowds Cheer Venizelos.

ITALY URGED TO FIGHT

Majority Party Organ Says She Must Join to Get a Share in Spoils of Turkey.

TURKISH FORTS BOMBARDED

Allies Shell Those on Gallipoli Peninsula and Attack at Two Points on Asiatic Coast.

FLEET MOVES ON SMYRNA

General Exodus Follows Notification of Bombardment — Various Shore Batteries Attacked.

LONDON, March 7.—Greece is apparently at the parting of the ways, with her King exerting his influence to maintain the neutrality of his country in opposition to Eleutherios Venizelos, the retiring Premier, who today announced that his party would refuse to support the policy of the Government about to be formed.

M. Venizelos yesterday announced the resignation of himself and his Cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the Government. Today in the Chamber of Deputies M. Venizelos clearly indicated that the difference between himself and the monarch was over the question of peace and war. He said he had advised the King to select as his new Premier M. Zaimis, Governor of the National Bank, who, he said, "will follow a policy of neutrality, which I hope will not endanger our newly acquired territory.

"Our party," M. Venizelos continued, "will refuse to support any Government which may be formed. Besides, M. Zaimis, if he forms a Cabinet, will not come before the Chamber."

King and Ex-Premiers in Council.

A Grand Council of former Greek Premiers, which was summoned by the King, met this afternoon. King Constantine presided. M. Venizelos and former Premiers Dragoumis, Theotokis, and Rhallis, and General Dousmanis, Chief of Staff, attended. M. Venizelos explained at length the policy which his Government thought it necessary to pursue. M. Dragoumis and M. Rhallis also spoke.

M. Zaimis was absent from the conference on account of illness.

An immense crowd cheered M. Venizelos as he was leaving the palace.

Telegraphing from Athens the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says that the university students in the Greek capital made a demonstration today in favor of immediate action by Greece. The Legations of the Triple Entente powers were visited by the students and cheered.

While this political dispute is going on in the Greek capital the allied fleet continues the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles, the forcing of which would make such great changes in the Near East—changes which it is considered none of the Balkan States, and least of all Greece, can afford to treat slightingly.

Having damaged two of the forts on the European side of the Narrows previously, the British battleship Queen Elizabeth and others of the allied warships Saturday started a bombardment by indirect fire on the forts on the Narrows. As has been expected, these forts are proving difficult to reduce. The Turkish Army, with modern German guns, is concentrating on the Gallipoli Peninsula to oppose any landing, and until it is disposed of, naval experts say, the ships will not be safe in the Straits.

Bulgaria is said to have been aroused by this attack on the Dardanelles and is looking to the future. It is asserted that King Ferdinand is considering the formation of a coalition Government to direct the affairs of the country through the crisis which is expected.

RIVAL GREEK LEADERS SUPPORT VENIZELOS

Urge the King to Join the Allies, But He Remains Obdurate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The journal Patris, which is considered to be a Venizelos organ, publishes an account of the crisis that ended yesterday with the resignation of the Government. At the second sitting of the Crown Council M. Venizelos proposed that only one division of troops should be sent to aid the Allies in the Dardanelles campaign, thus overcoming the objections raised previously by the staff that on military grounds it was not in the interest of the country to join the Allies.

M. Venizelos again pointed out the danger to which the country was exposed by the threatened descent upon the Balkans of the Austro-Germans, adding that, since no guarantee had been offered by Austria and Germany that they would respect Greek interests, Greece was obliged to join the Allies, by whom such promises had been given, and that he was convinced that in the event of the Allies winning not only were the present possessions of Greece guaranteed, but further advantage to her interests would accrue.

To this view M. Theotokis answered: "I formerly advocated a pro-German policy, but I now recognize that that policy seems obsolete, and one that would be against public opinion."

M. Rhallis is reported as saying to the King:

"Your Majesty knows very well that I am an opponent of Venizelos and that I have never agreed with him. On this occasion, however, I am fully of his opinion, and I heartily congratulate him on the policy he wishes the country to pursue."

M. Venizelos further said that he had grounds to believe that Bulgaria was ready to join the Allies in their attack on Constantinople.

Despite all this, the King yesterday informed Venizelos that, taking into consideration the present international position, he considered it not in the country's interest to abandon neutrality. Therefore, he accepted the Cabinet's resignation.

CALLS A NEW GREEK PREMIER.

King Summons Zaimis to Form a Ministry Pledged to Neutrality.

PARIS, March 7.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"King Constantine has accepted the resignation of Premier Venizelos and his Cabinet, and has requested M. Zaimis, Governor of the National Bank, to form a Ministry. M. Zaimis asked the King to give him until tomorrow to consult with his friends.

"The Turkish Minister, Salih Bey, has declared openly in the last few days that massacres would take place in Turkey if Greece broke with the Porte, while Count Mirbach, the German Minister, informed the diplomatic corps that Austria and Germany would immediately declare war on Greece the day that Greece moved against Turkey."

The same Havas correspondent, in a dispatch from Athens, dated Saturday, announcing the resignation of the Cabinet of Premier Venizelos, which he says was brought about because the King did not approve the Government's policy regarding intervention in the war, gives the following details:

"Premier Venizelos went to the Palace at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and remained with the King for over an hour. The Chief of the General Staff of the army and the principal officers were also at the Palace to give their advice if necessary.

"Returning to his residence, the Premier notified the Ministers of the resolution of the King. The Ministers then went to the Chamber, where the Premier announced the resignation of the Cabinet. News of this action caused excitement in diplomatic circles, where it was a surprise.

"Yesterday Premier Venizelos, on receiving certain Foreign Ministers, announced to them that he would resign irrevocably if his policy did not receive the approval of the King, who now has called Alexander Zaimis (a former Premier) for consultation."

Concerning other events which took place yesterday prior to the resignation of the Cabinet, the correspondent says:

King and Venizelos Cheered.

"This morning, when the King, accompanied by Premier Venizelos, left the Cathedral, where a Te Deum on the anniversary of the taking of Janina was celebrated, they both were acclaimed by the crowds. This manifestation was interpreted as indicating the perfect accord of the nation in pursuance of its traditions. The newspaper Patris in this respect says:

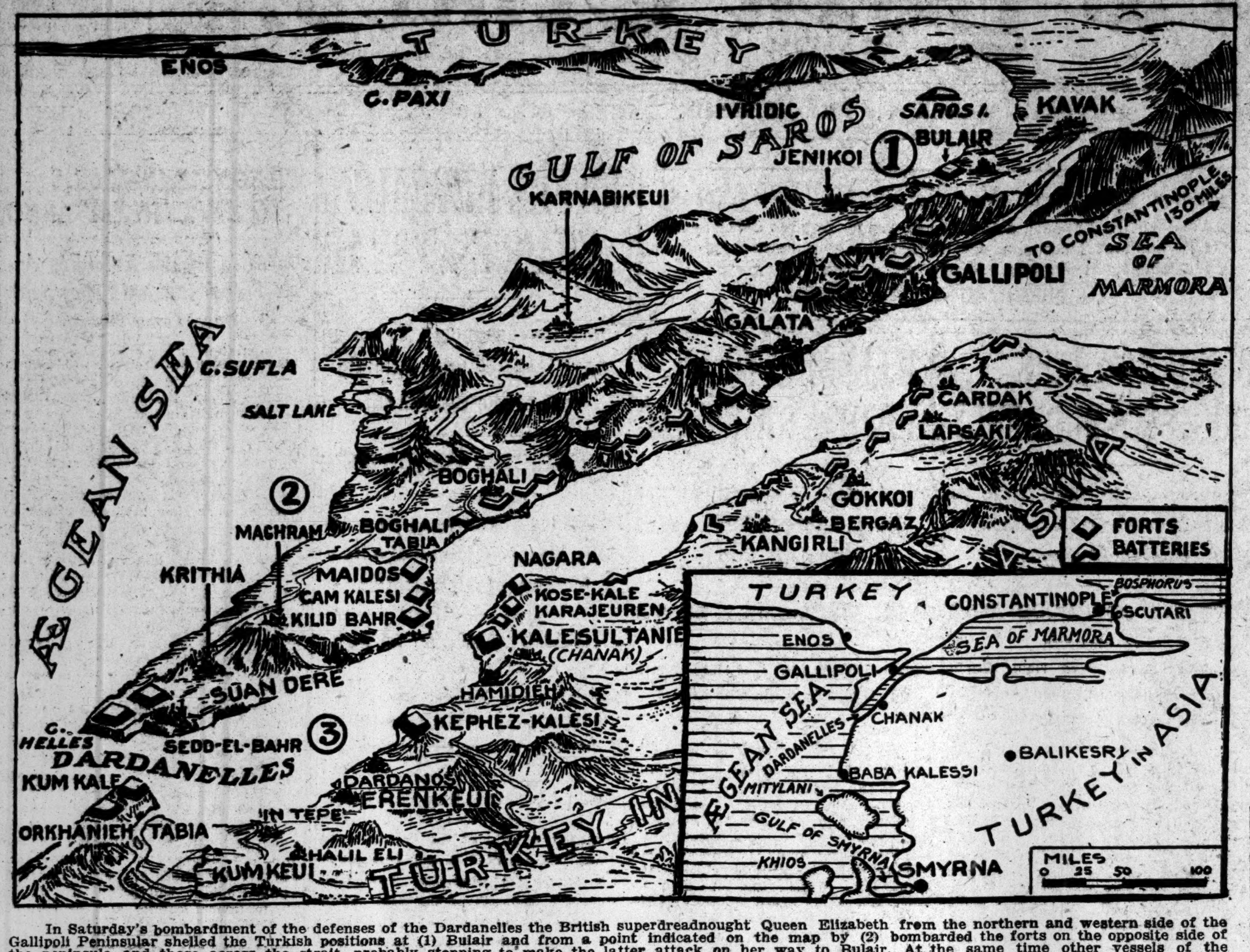
"'The Greek people, who have a real adoration for their King, have no doubt he will safeguard the rights of the nation and will lead them to the way of victory.'

"Salih Bey, the Turkish Minister, visited Premier Venizelos this afternoon."

BERLIN, (via London,) March 7.—The morning papers here devote much space to the consideration of possible future developments in Greece and Italy, which, the editorials says, are likely to be determined largely by the course of the Dardanelles operations.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 7.—All the Greek army officers in Switzerland were recalled Saturday. Other Greeks of military age must present themselves at the offices of the Consul General in Geneva before March 11. The opinion is expressed by many here that there is to be a general mobilization of the Greek army.

Scene of the Allied Fleets' Operations Against Dardanelles Forts



In Saturday's bombardment of the defenses of the Dardanelles the British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth from the northern and western side of the Gallipoli Peninsular shelled the Turkish positions at (1) Bulair and from a point indicated on the map by (2) bombarded the forts on the opposite side of the peninsula and those across the strait, probably stopping to make the latter attack on her way to Bulair. At the same time other vessels of the allied fleet attacked the works at Dardanus, on the Asiatic side, and Suan Dere on the European shore of the peninsula.

ALL EYES NOW ON GREECE.

Cabinet Crisis Discussed by London and Paris Newspapers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle, discussing in its editorial columns the resignation of the Greek Cabinet, says:

"The resignation of the Venizelos Cabinet in Greece follows significantly on the bombardments of the Dardanelles and Smyrna, and the motive assigned for it by the Greek Premier, the difference between the Cabinet and the King, carries its own explanation—the King, who made his military studies at Berlin, and whose Queen is the Kaiser's sister.

"Of the Greek Premier one need only remark that his career has been the most remarkable in the Balkans since Stambuloff's. In the few years during which he has held office he has regenerated and magnified modern Greece almost out of recognition.

"The harmony between them was watched by Philhellenes with the greatest satisfaction. That patriotic statesman, who undoubtedly has his countrymen with him, can be trusted to find proper means for making their will prevail."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—The French press shows considerable disappointment at the news of Premier Venizelos's resignation. The Temps sums up the general opinion in the statement:

"The crisis is probably due to the manouvres of the Opposition, which is reckless of obstacles in its eagerness to seize power. Perhaps its intrigues were seconded by the reappearance of the Bulgarian menace, whose effect in military circles may have caused the Chief of Staff to abandon a policy of intervention. But is Athens sure that the alarming news from the Macedonian frontier does not form part of the characteristic Austro-German policy of intimidation?"

The Matin, however, considers that Bulgaria is not hostile to Greece, but is rather considering for the first time active opposition to Austro-German interests. A special dispatch from Geneva to that paper says that much anxiety has been caused in Vienna by the secret departure of the Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires, whose absence is coincident with threatening movements of Bulgarian troops. The Matin accordingly characterizes the Greek situation as less settled against action than it appears to the rest of the press.

"It is very probable," it says, "that the motives leading to the retirement of Venizelos may cause only the postponement instead of the abandonment of Greek intervention."

WARSHIPS POUND HARD AT DARDANELLES FORTS

Queen Elizabeth From Gulf of Saros Bombards European and Asiatic Forts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Yesterday's bombardment of the Dardanelles began at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when six British battleships, including the Queen Elizabeth, opened a vigorous fire from the Gulf of Saros upon the European forts on the Peninsula and the works at Bulair.

Three French battleships with smaller craft reinforced the ships within the Straits and bombarded the batteries above Erenkeui.

The British cruiser Sapphire shelled various fortifications on the Gulf of Adramyti (about eighty miles north of Smyrna).

Mine sweeping in the Dardanelles continues methodically, and it has been found that the mines are not so numerous as the Turks have represented them to be.

It is reported that the Turkish losses during the bombardment have been heavy, and that there have been numerous shipments of the wounded to Constantinople.

Fleet Operations Against Smyrna.

Another squadron of the allied fleet yesterday began operations in the Gulf of Smyrna, some British battleships, a cruiser, and some destroyers having arrived on the previous day at Vryoule. Notification that a bombardment was about to take place was sent to Smyrna, and a general exodus of the inhabitants followed. Six steamers—five Greek and one Dutch—lying off Vryoule having been ordered off, the warships opened fire on the various Turkish batteries in the Gulf, which replied vigorously.

Mine sweeping operations have been begun to clear the approaches to the Gulf of Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) March 7.—Bombardment of forts on the Smyrna coast by an allied fleet Saturday was without result, according to an official Turkish communication issued today, which says:

"Two enemy warships bombarded forts on the Smyrna coast for three hours yesterday without result. At 8 A. M. one French and three British warships, accompanied by five large mine sweepers, again bombarded the Smyrna forts for an hour and a half. Seven shells fired by our batteries struck the warship which had been first to open fire. One mine sweeper was sunk.

"Our casualties yesterday and today were four killed and seven wounded.

"The enemy's fleet undertook no serious action against the Dardanelles either yesterday or today."

PREDICTS A TURKISH REVOLT.

Exile Says a Massacre of Young Turks Will Follow Their Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A man who belongs to the school of the Old Turks and who, though resident in Paris for a long period of years, is in close touch with what is happening in Turkey, discussed with me yesterday the aspects of the situation in the Dardenelles as it appears to be developing.

"From what I know of Turkey and the Far East," he said, "the fall of Constantinople will mean the complete discrediting of Germany. Hitherto the people of Constantinople and throughout the empire have been fed on lies, and once they realize the truth, as they will do when Constantinople is forced to capitulate, they will be furious with the Government that misled them. A massacre of the Young Turks will be one almost certain result, and I have for my own part little doubt that as soon as the first battleship is seen from Constantinople the people will take things into their own hands and white flags will be seen flying from the windows of every house in town.

"Presumably the Allies will establish a Committee of Control and keep the administration of things in their own hands; but there will clearly be need of native administrators. It is too soon yet to speak of the men who are fitted for such work; but they exist—men who have neither been dominated by the Young Turks nor mixed up in their schemes."

READY TO GIVE UP SMYRNA?

Greek Report That Its Ragged Garrison Will Make No Resistance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A Greek passenger from Smyrna assures me that Rahim Pasha, the Vali of Smyrna, is ready to surrender Smyrna on the first summons.

My informant gives me a pitiable account of the 40,000 Turkish troops who are assembled at Smyrna. Their uniforms, he says, are in tatters, many of them wear no boots, and they present more the appearance of a rabble than of an army. They are the worst troops the Turks possess.

SAW FROM MOUNTAIN FORTS DEMOLISHED

Observer Watched the Opening of the Bombardment of Dardanelles Defenses.

INDIRECT FIRE EFFECTIVE

Allies' Ships, Hidden Behind Capes, Dropped Their Shells With Deadly Accuracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Saturday, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts, according to the latest news, proceeds with success and cautious thoroughness. It is now anticipated that before another two weeks are over the allied fleet will be in the Sea of Marmora, and Constantinople will quickly fall to the victorious Allies.

Two features of the operations make extreme caution necessary for the attacking battleships. In the first place, the number of mines laid in the straits has been found to be enormous. They must all be picked up, and the work takes considerable time, seeing that it must be done thoroughly. The Turks have evidently learned a lesson from the Germans, for they also are using floating mines, which they cast upon the swift current to be floated down toward the sea. These swirl around the capes at the mouth of the straits and, going out to sea, constitute a danger to the bombarding ships. Some of these mines have been picked up as far away as the Island of Tenedos.

In the second place the larger batteries against whom the allied fleet is contending are very skilfully hidden, and though the brilliantly handled guns of the fleet have done tremendous damage to the works, it is necessary to knock out each gun individually. This requires time and great precision of marksmanship. The latest advices are to the effect that something like fifty guns have been actually hit and destroyed.

I hear from an excellent source that the casualties so far on the Allied battleships amount to only three killed and five wounded.

I have had an interesting talk with a gentleman who has just arrived from Tenedos, where, from the height of Mount Ilios, he witnessed the bombardment. He tells me:

"The sight was most magnificent. At first the fleet was ranged in a semicircle some miles out to sea from the entrance to the straits. It afforded an inspiring spectacle as the ships came along and took up position, and the picture became most awe-inspiring when the guns began to boom.

"The bombardment at first was slow, shells from the various ships screaming through the air at the rate of about one every two minutes. Their practice was excellent, and with strong glasses I could see huge masses of earth and stonework thrown high up into the air. The din, even at the distance, was terrific, and when the largest ship, with the biggest guns in the world, joined in the martial chorus, the air was rent with ear-splitting noise.

"The Turkish batteries, however, were not to be drawn; and, seeing this, the British Admiral sent one British ship and one French ship close inshore toward the Sedd-el-Bahr forts.

"It was a pretty sight to see the two battleships swing rapidly away toward the northern cape, spitting fire and smoke as they rode. They obscured the pure atmosphere with clouds of smoke from their funnels and guns; yet through it all I could see they were getting home with the shots they fired.

"As they went in they sped right under the guns of the shore batteries, which could no longer resist the temptation to see what they could do. Puffs of white smoke dotted the landscape on the far shore, and dull booms echoed over the placid water. Around the ships fountains of water sprang up into the air. The enemy had been drawn, but his marksmanship was obviously very bad. I think I am right in saying that not a single shot directed against the ships came within a hundred yards of either.

"Out came the two ships again, ineffectively pursued by shells from the Turkish batteries. As they retired they still continued to make excellent practice, and their parting shots were quite as good as their first. The position and number of the enemy's batteries had been discovered as the result of this brilliant little piece of work, and soon the Turkish guns were under a hail of the most deadly shells warfare has ever known. From a distance which must have been ten miles at least, monstrous projectiles, dealing destruction and death, were poured in upon the forts guarding the entrance, and each one appeared to create a frightful inferno where it landed.

"The people of the little island gathered on all the high points to see the awe-inspiring spectacle, and the wonder of it struck them with utter amazement."

My friend was able to witness a subsequent stage of the bombardment from a nearer point still. What he saw while on an island of the Rabbit Group was still more interesting.

When the early part of the bombardment had successfully dealt with the entrance fortifications several ships were able to enter the Straits, and on the broad sheet of water inside to carry on the work of destroying the batteries still farther up the arm of the sea.

Before that was done, however, the forts at Kum Kale had to be dealt with, and that was done in an extraordinary manner. One section of the fleet, protected by the extreme point of the Gallipoli Peninsula, fired over the hilly promontory at the forts, making splendid practice. Another part of the squadron, from a sheltered position off the coast northeast of Tenedos Island, directed a telling fire on the same forts, besides turning its attention with obviously great effect on groups of Turkish troops seen moving on the mainland.

The silencing of the Kum Kale forts finally open the entrance to the Dardanelles. When the fleet passed within the Straits its operations were not yet beyond the watcher, and my friend was still able to observe the work of the warships in clearing the passage.

On one occasion, he tells me, parties of marines were landed in order to complete the destruction of the enemy's works. These forces were always withdrawn at nightfall, and their work was always accomplished without loss to themselves.

"Another interesting feature of the operations," says my informant, "was the indirect fire upon some batteries higher up on the north side of the waterway. The battleships were placed off the coast, opposite Imbros Island, and they sent shells shrieking over the heights and down on the batteries on the other side of the peninsula. I could see the water planes out, and doubtless they were directing the fire of these ships. It was impossible for me, of course, to see what damage was done, but if one may judge by the commotion which could be observed, it must have been considerable. I believe the water planes, besides being employed in the observation and direction of the battleships' fire, also dropped bombs on some forts and batteries lying higher up the Dardanelles."

When my friend left the island the warships could go well within the straits, and the distance from his station was preventing his observation of the operations with anything like certainty.

"It was a magnificent spectacle," he said in conclusion, "and any one lucky enough, as I was, to see it will not forget it during his lifetime"

WILL DEFINE BULGARS' POLICY.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Sofia correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Bulgarian Premier has promised to make a definte statement regarding the Government's position and policy to Parliament in a secret session.

This, the correspondent says, is in reply to a question by the Opposition regarding "the attitude of the Government in view of the decisive move of England in the Dardanelles."

NOW IS ITALY'S TIME, SAYS ROME JOURNAL

Otherwise Greece and Allies Will Settle Turkish Question In Their Interest.

ROME, via Paris, March 7.—The Giornale d'Italia, which, although it is not the official Government organ, represents the political majority supporting the Cabinet, in an editorial argues that it will be difficult for Italy longer to remain neutral, declaring that the attack by the allied fleet on the Dardanelles has brought up three great problems affecting Italian interests.

"The first of these problems," the newspaper says, "is the new rule to allow Russia access to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles; the second concerns the equilibrium of the Balkans, and the third the partition of Asiatic Turkey, which affects the equilibrium of the Eastern Mediterranean.

"It is impossible for Italy to keep out of the solution of such problems unless she is satisfied to see not only the powers of the Triple Entente settle these affairs according to their interests, but also the small but audacious and resolute nation, Greece."

CROWDED CAPITAL NEAR PANIC

Suspicion of Foreigners Grows—Feverish Work on Forts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A reliable Constantinople messenger states that the population refuses to believe the assurances of safety given by the authorities and the press. The city is crowded with fugitives from the Gallipoli peninsula and the Marmora coast.

The authorities are becoming every day more suspicious of all foreigners and Christians, and the position of Germans also is precarious.

Arrests, searches, and robberies are of every day occurrence. All gold found in the possession of private individuals and in banks is being seized indiscriminately. There is great fear of a massacre and a panic is impending.

The vicinity of Constantinople, including the Bosphorus, Phanaraki, the Princess Islands, and even Thatalja, is being constantly fortified, and heavy guns are being placed in position. Troops are being moved from the barracks and installed in private residences.

Enver Pasha is in Constantinople.

GERMANS FOUGHT TURKS.

Said to Have Killed 300 in Conflict After Egyptian Retreat.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—Telegraphing from Cairo, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"During the retreat of the Turks after the recent Suez operations the German officers had an open conflict with their allies and 300 of the latter were killed in a single fray near Jerusalem."

RUMANIAN WAR MEASURE.

Government Empowered to Proclaim State of Siege if Necessary.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bucharest says the Rumanian Parliament has passed a law empowering the Government to proclaim a state of siege until the end of the war, if such a step should be deemed necessary.

ANTI-SUBMARINE PRIZES.

British Shipowner Offers $8,000 for Sinking of Four German Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—Joseph Hoult, a prominent shipowner, writes The London Times offering £400, ($2,000) apiece to the next four mercantile vessels or trawlers, which sink German submarines.

Recalls Minister to The Hague.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Baron von Muller, the German Minister to The Hague, has been recalled to Berlin.

Ask Peace on Fire Anniversary.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Leading churchmen and advocates of peace in California have fixed Sunday, April 18, the ninth anniversary of the destruction of San Francisco by fire, as the day for beginning a worldwide appeal for peace.

DRIVE TURKS BACK FROM PERSIAN GULF

British Forces Inflict Heavy Loss on Two Groups of Ottomans and Tribesmen.

FOUGHT SUPERIOR NUMBERS

Loss to British and Indians Considerable—Statement of the Marquis of Crewe.

LONDON, March 7.—British troops, occupying the head of the Persian Gulf, located two Turkish forces accompanied by hostile tribesmen during the past week, and in the fighting which followed heavy casualties were inflicted on the Turks and their allies, while the British also suffered considerably, according to a report on the fighting issued tonight by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India. The statement says:

"For some time it had been known that about two or three regiments of Turkish troops, together with Turkish Beni Fam tribesmen from Amara, (on the Tigris River,) with contingents of Persian Beni Lamu Tureef and other disaffected tribesmen hostile to the Sheik of Mohammerah had been collecting west of Ahwaz (in Khurdistan). The Ahwaz garrison was dispatched on a reconnoissance in force, to ascertain their numbers and disposition.

"On March 3 the enemy, who had been located at Ghadir, and who, apparently, had been further reinforced the previous day, turned out in great strength. Their number was estimated at about 12,000. In the course of our withdrawal the enemy made repeated and determined efforts to cut off a reconnoitering party.

"Several hand-to-hand encounters took place, in which the attackers were held successfully at bay, while our party made good its retirement. From reports received and supported by the absence of all further activity, it appears that the enemy lost no less than from 200 to 300 killed, including brothers of the Sheik of the Beni Tureefs, besides from 500 to 600 wounded. Our casualties were: British officers killed, 5; wounded, 3; British rank and file killed, 1; wounded, 5; Indian officers killed, 1; wounded, 4; Indian rank and file killed, 55; wounded, 115.

"On the same date a cavalry reconnoissance was made in the direction of Nakala, about 25 miles northwest of Basra (on the Persian Gulf). The reconnoiterers on returning to camp were followed by a body of some 1,500 hostile horsemen. This enemy force was skillfully drawn on to a concealed position occupied by infantry with machine guns and field artillery. The enemy fled back to Nakala, after having suffered heavily. Our losses in this reconnoissance were: British officers killed, 4; wounded, 2; Indian officers killed, 2; rank and file killed, 4."

BERLIN, March 7, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"A dispatch from Constantinople gives a report from Bagdad that the Turkish advance troops supported by volunteers have made a successful attack on Chalie, to the southward of Korna, which lies at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, 38 miles northwest of Basra. A number of British prisoners are said to have been taken, and in addition the British suffered heavy losses in killed or wounded."

PACIFIC SEIZED AGAIN?

London Hears American Cotton Steamer Is Detained Once More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at a naval port, under date of Sunday, says: "The Pacific has been seized by a British cruiser and detained."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Deal sends the following:

"The Pacific arrived in the Downs one day last week. She came in under her own steam, but it is not known whether she was accompanied by any British vessel, merchantman or man-of-war. She came to anchor in the roadstead about two miles from shore, where she was detained for several days, and it was not until Friday of last week that her Captain received his clearance papers.

"Shortly after 5 o'clock on Friday evening the Pacific hove her anchor and left the Downs, taking a northerly direction, presumably for Rotterdam. During her stay in the Downs, the vessel was the object of much interest. A large number of people witnessed her departure from the seafront."

The Pacific is a cotton-laden American steamer bound from Galveston to Rotterdam. She was built in Boston and is owned there.

The first report that she had been detained at Deal reached her owners at Boston last Friday and caused surprise because her cargo had been officially passed by the British authorities at Falmouth on Mondoy.

On Saturday the owners received a cablegram from her Captain saying: "Am sailing for Rotterdam."

ANSWERS KUNO MEYER.

London Paper Says German Professor Bites the Hand That Fed Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Morning Post, comments editorially on a letter it published from Professor Kuno Meyer, who writes from Chicago protesting against a resolution of the Liverpool University, where he taught for many years, condemning him for acting in America "as an agent of sedition and imputing treason to loyal Irish soldiers now prisoners in Germany." Professor Meyer says:

"The resolution speaks of my being an agent of sedition as though I were a British subject. It assumes my indebtedness to England for hospitality. Honor should have made me disloyal to my native country when she called upon me in her hour of need. It denies facts about the truth or untruth of which none of those who voted for the adoption of the resolution can have any knowledge."

Says The Morning Post:

"Professor Meyer has no conception of the real gravamen of his offending, and thinks that there is nothing repugnant to his standards of decency and honor in biting the hand by which he has been fed. For more than a quarter of a century Meyer lived among us, receiving not merely honor, but unstinted kindness and confidence.

"Truly, even such benefits as this country has conferred on him would not be reason sufficient to make him, as he says, disloyal to his native country, but they might with any one but a German Professor have been held sufficient to restrain him from a campaign of malignant hostility to the country of his adoption and have been a bar to deliberate, persistent efforts to foment disaffection in, and bear false witness against, a nation by which he has been so well treated."

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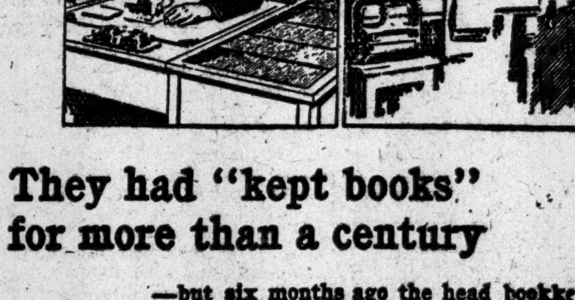

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FRENCH ARTISTS' PLAN TO THANK AMERICANS

Fifty Famous Men to Prepare an Album of Drawings and Signed Declarations.

PARIS, March 7.—The Society of French Artists and Writers, in appreciation of the work done by Americans for the relief of artists, has decided to prepare an album of fifty drawings and fifty signed declarations of eminent members representative of the intellectual and artistic life of France, and present copies to Americans who have been active in relief work. The original drawings and declarations are to be presented to William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, as a testimonial of the affection of the artists and writers of France for their American colleagues.

President Poincaré is a patron of the society; M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Albert Sarraut, Minister of Public Instruction, are honorary Presidents, and Léon Bonnat, head of the National School of Fine Arts, the active President.

Among the members of the society are all the Academicians and the most eminent of the artists and sculptors. Two Americans who have been active in aiding artists are Miss Malvina Hoffman and Enid Yandell of New York.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Freighters, with Grain and Cotton, Start for Danger Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—The following steamships cleared today for war zone ports: Washington (Br.) for Rotterdam with Pacific Coast products; Muncaster Castle (Br.) for Queenstown, Plymouth, and Falmouth, with barley and oats, from Seattle.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Russian steamship Herakles sailed today for Manchester, England, carrying 63,827 bushels of wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 7.—The Danish steamship Chumpon sailed today for Gothenburg with 8,000 bales of cotton, valued at $386,000.

STRIKE AT RUSSIANS SOUTH OF WARSAW

Germans Start Another Drive in Poland and Big Battle Is Developing.

AUSTRIAN ARMIES RETREAT

Whole Line Reported Falling Back in Bukowina—Snow Stops Fighting in the Carpathians.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—While Russia is declared to be pressing her offensive in North Poland and Eastern Galicia and holding up the Austrians in the Carpathians, the Germans have launched an attack in the region of the Pilica River, to the south of Warsaw, where a big battle is developing.

Extremely heavy snowstorms in the Carpathians have stopped military operations completely even where the opposing lines are in close contact, says a Venice dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The Austro-Hungarian troops are reported to be suffering severely because of the sudden change in weather for the reason that many of them are without supplies, owing to the fact that their lines of communication have been cut off by the snow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVE SELITZA, Russia, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Austrians in Bukowina are retreating along the whole line with the Russians pressing hard behind them.

The Russian reoccupation of Czernowitz is imminent, as the Austrians show little inclination to dispute the Russian advance.

TO TOUR PRISON CAMPS.

Russia Consents to Let Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Inspect Them.

PETROGRAD, March 7.—Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., special agent of the United States Embassy here, has started for a tour of the concentration camps in the Ural Mountains of Siberia and in the south of Russia, where Germans and Austrians of military age are being held prisoners.

Permission for Mr. Schuyler to make a trip of inspection was granted by the Foreign Office at the request of the Washington Government in behalf of Germany. The object of the tour will be to make a report on the condition of prisoners.

BARS ITALIANS IN STEERAGE.

French Line Refuses to Carry Them Third-Class Either Way.

Passenger agents of the French Line have been instructed to refuse third-class passage for Italy to Italian citizens, and no more in this class will be carried by its steamships in either direction until overland transportation conditions between France and Italy are restored to normal.

This action was taken by the steamship company at the instance of the Italian Immigration Commission so Charles L. Treyvous, the line's general passenger agent, said yesterday. He explained that on account of military necessities interfering with the movements of ordinary railroad traffic, through passage without delay could not be guaranteed.

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS, (*Night Report.*)—To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, the Germans attempted a counter-attack which did not succeed. Subsequently they delivered three counter-attacks which also failed.

In Champagne, to the west of Perthes, we gained a footing in a very strongly fortified wood and captured prisoners to the north of the same village.

We repulsed a counter-attack on the ridge to the northeast of Le Mesnil. Ground was gained and we carried another trench to the north of Beausejour.

In the Forest of Consenvoye, north of Verdun, we repulsed counter-attacks.

In the Vosges we made progress on the flanks of the Reich Ackerkopf and took prisoners at Hartmanns-wellerkopf. Here we repulsed five counter-attacks.

Despite vigorous and well-planned attacks the Germans were repulsed for the fourth time before a blockhouse in the Le Prêtre woods. An attack on March 4, in which, under cover of artillery fire, the Germans sought to take the position by a hand-to-hand encounter, was unsuccessful.

(*Day Report*)—We continue to gain ground to the north of Arras. In the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, where our counter-attacks resulted in the seizure of several trenches, the enemy's losses were important.

In Champagne we progressed slightly north of Perthes and northwest of Beausejour.

In the Vosges we captured successively, west of Münster, two summits of Little and Great Reich-Ackerkopf. The enemy twice counter-attacked from Mühlbach and St. Ollfwehr, that is, from the south and north. These attacks were completely repulsed. Moreover, on the right bank of the Fecht River we seized Imberg, one kilometer, (five-eighths of a mile,) southeast of Fultzeren. This success was completed further north by the capture of Hill 856, south of Hauteshuttes. Finally, at Hartmannsweilerkopf we repulsed a counter-attack by a German battalion, which lost heavily and left many prisoners in our hands.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Between the sea and the Somme there were only artillery duels yesterday. Attempts of the enemy to advance during the night south of Ypres failed.

Our troops made progress in Champagne. We took a few trenches and about sixty prisoners. A French attack in force against our positions northeast of Le Mesnil broke down under our infantry and artillery fire, with very heavy losses to the French. The enemy's advances east of Bodonviller were repulsed.

Battles commenced yesterday in the Vosges, west of Münster and north of Sennheim, have not yet been decided.

In the eastern theatre our operations northwest of Grodno are proceeding according to our plan. A Russian night attack on Mocarce (?), northeast of Lomza, was repulsed, as were strong Russian attacks west of Przasnysz.

Our attacks southeast of the Rawa River were successful. We took 3,400 Russian prisoners, and sixteen machine guns were captured.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Poland yesterday fighting occurred in limited areas.

The Russians were compelled by our artillery to evacuate advanced positions in the Carpathians, where at several points fights for favorable heights continue. The Russians have suffered considerable losses. Night attacks by the Russians were everywhere repulsed. Five officers and seventy-five men were captured.

In Northeast Galicia calm continues.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Our offensive continues on the left bank of the Niemen and in the district northwest of Grodno. Our troops drove the Germans back behind the front of Sopotzkin-Lypskov and then pushed on vigorously.

In a similar manner in the Mlawa district our attacks were crowned with success. We took about 500 prisoners, including seven officers, and also three machine guns.

On the left bank of the Vistula in the region of the Pilica the fighting is assuming the character of a great battle.

In the Carpathians, between the Ondawa and San Rivers, the Austrian attacks continue. Southwest of Lutowisko the enemy tried to cross to the right bank of the San, but in a counter-attack Saturday night the Austrian units which had succeeded in crossing the river were annihilated.

URGE BERLIN WOMEN TO STUDY ECONOMY

Leading Physicians Lecture to Them on Ways and Means of Conserving Food Supply.

STUDY GARDEN FARMING

Pingree Potato Patch Plan to be Put Into Effect—Many Society Women Take It Up.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Berlin is the scene at this time of numerous meetings, largely attended by women of every class, at which ways and means of more economical living are discussed by leading physicians.

The women are being urged to eat down the consumption of meat by at least 15 per cent. and to resort more to the use of milk. The women are asked to think of the men in the field and the hardships they have to endure if economy in eating seems to be too difficult.

One physician, speaking the other night, likened the situation to that of the tourist who perforce must at times make a meal from chocolate and bread until more favorable circumstances arrive. He told his audience that they were mere slaves to appetite if they were not able to elect easily to eat less of the scarcer foods.

Soup in place of coffee for the early morning breakfast is being urged by some physicians, especially for adults, and then the omission of the German "second breakfast" to the consequent saving of thousands of pounds of foodstuffs.

Gov. Pingree's potato patch plan, tried by the Michigan Governor many years ago, is being copied in Berlin. A movement, which is supported by many women of high position, has been set afoot to utilize all available garden plots and vacant land in Greater Berlin as truck farms for the immediate production of vegetables. It is the consensus of opinion that the present war requires some such step.

To accomplish this purpose it is proposed to enlist the aid of all available truck farmers and agricultural experts and to induce them to give instruction in vegetable growing and, so far as possible, assist in the actual work. It is expected that it will not be difficult to interest women in large numbers to carry on the work of feeding the people.

Women willing to assist, it is proposed, will first take a short free course at the Royal Gardening Institute. The installation and preparation of courses are in the hands of the War Committee on Vegetable Raising. Interested in the work are such women as the wife of the Minister of War, Frau Wild von Hohenborn; Countess von Brockdorff; the Empress's chief lady in waiting, Fräulein von Gersdorff, and the wife of the late Minister of State, Frau von Boetticher

PETROLEUM LOW IN GERMANY.

Supply in Schleswig Nearly Exhausted—Stop Sales There.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (via London.)—Reports received here from Schleswig are to the effect that the supply of petroleum in Germany is so diminished that persons who formerly were permitted to purchase one bottle a week now have been deprived of that privilege. The stock in Schleswig has been practically exhausted.

CLAIM 781,000 PRISONERS.

Germans Say They Have That Number of War Captives Interned.

BERLIN, March 7, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency are the following:

"Members of the Prussian Diet who have been visiting prisoner camps have received information that at present there are 781,000 war prisoners interned in Germany, an increase since the end of 1914 of over 200,000 men.

"The last of the booty left by the fleeing Russians in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes has been brought into Berlin. It includes 2,000 wagons of all varieties, most of them undamaged.

"Advices from Sofia say that Servia is planning an invasion of Albania and an advance to the Adriatic. At several points, it is stated, the Servians already have crossed the Albanian border."

BUILDING 15 SUBMARINES.

New German Craft of Special Design to be Used as Scouts.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (via London.)—Germany is reported here, on what appears to be good authority, to be building fifteen small submarines of a new type at Kiel. They are to be used for reconnoitring the home coast in the Baltic Sea.

Each of the submersibles, it is said, will carry a crew of eight men.

RUSH NEW DIRIGIBLES.

Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen Pushing the Work.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 7.—Count Zeppelin arrived at Friedrichshafen on Saturday to hasten the completion of two Zeppelin balloons which are now building. One of them will be ready in a few days, it is said.

It is confirmed that one Zeppelin was destroyed and another badly damaged recently at Cologne during a windstorm which blew down the balloon sheds. Several soldiers were injured in the crash.

SAYS NEUTRALS MAY REGRET.

German Paper Asserts United States Is Encouraging Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent, wiring yesterday, quotes the Frankfurter Zeitung on the attitude of neutrals toward the British blockade policy. The German paper says:

"Neutral countries would not be powerless if they did not condemn themselves to powerlessness. Perhaps after the war they will discover with pain when making up the reckoning that their methods of holding back were a wrong means to save themselves from damage.

"As long as America abstains from giving the example and at the same time continues to supply cannon and ammunition to the Allies and also prolongs the war, and as long as a great part of her press declares all that England does is well, one need not wonder at British disregard of what they say in Washington.

"America and other neutrals have means to impress upon England respect for international rights and lighten their own troubles. If they will make no use of those means they will have only themselves to blame."

ORDER FOR WAR PLANES PLACED HERE BY ITALY

Curtiss to Build Several Hundred to Carry Guns and Bomb-dropping Devices.

The largest single order for war aeroplanes is said to have been placed by the Italian Government within a week with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company at Hammondsport, N. Y. The order specifies sea aeroplanes of 100 horse power each, which may be used both on sea and land for scout work, and they must also be capable of being equipped with a gun and bomb-dropping devices, if required. This type of war plane is a combination of tractor and boat aeroplane, which are equipped with pontoons for sea service and with wheels for land work. They are capable of sustaining about 400 pounds. Each costs $7,500.

For some time the Italian Government has received its chief supply of aeroplanes from the Curtiss Company. A statement that the present order called for 800 machines was not confirmed by Capt. Carlos Pfister of the Italian Navy, through whom the order was said to have been transmitted to the makers, when he was asked to verify the report last night at his home, 161 Madison Avenue. Nor would he say what development, if any, in the Italian situation had led to so large an order.

"All that I can say is that I am here as the representative of the Italian Government," said Capt. Pfister. "I have been here for six months in that capacity."

The Curtiss Company has two representatives with the Italian Naval Aviation Corps, John Lansing Callan and William E. Dougherty, who are testing the machines as they arrive.

SAFE CONDUCT TO FOOD SHIP

Von Bernstorff Gives Papers to Harpalyce, Sailing for Belgium.

The steamship Harpalyce, with more than 8,000 tons of food for the Belgians, sailed for Rotterdam at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Harpalyce was to have sailed on Saturday morning, but was delayed because of the failure of the German Embassy to authorize the German Consul General to issue safe-conduct papers to the vessel. These papers were not issued until late Saturday night, when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, decided to issue them without waiting for the official verification of the statement cabled to the State Department by Minister Van Dyke at The Hague that the Berlin Government had rescinded its order not to grant safe conducts to relief ships that touched at British ports en route to Rotterdam.

Count von Bernstorff, after authorizing safe conduct for the Harpalyce, sent to Berlin for instructions as to the issuance of such papers in future. Two other relief ships are scheduled to sail tomorrow, one from Boston and the other from Portland, Me.

The value of the cargo on the Harpalyce is about $400,000.

GERMAN PAPERS IN TROUBLE.

One Confiscated for Advocating Annexation of Belgium.

MUNICH, March 7, (via London.)—An edition of the Muenchner Zeitung has been confiscated because of an article advocating the future annexation of Belgium.

The Hammer, an anti-Semitic periodical published at Leipsic, has been suspended until April 15.

No. Yes?

Food manufacturers—perhaps we cannot serve you, for we do not take competing accounts, and we now advertise:

Loose-Wiles Sunshine Biscuits
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ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

STORY OF THE PLOT.

The story of the Belgo-British plot alleged by Germany in Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's publication of the secret documents discovered in Belgian archives after the German occupation of Brussels is reproduced in full in the March Number of The New York Times Current History. 25 cents. All news stands.—Advt.

JOFFRE REVEALS FRANCE AT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

French intelligence proved superior to the German was that I was allowed to pay my own expenses. With the exception of motor cars and a hundred courtesies extended by the scores of French officers, I paid my own railroad fare, hotel and food bills.

"This army has nothing to hide," said one of the greatest Generals to me. "You see what you like, go where you desire, and if you cannot get there, ask."

This General was de Maud'Huy, the man who with a handful of territorials stopped the Prussian guard before Arras shortly after the battle of the Marne and who since then has never lost a single trench. His name is now scarcely known, even in France, but I venture the prophecy that when the French Army marches down the Champs Elysées after the war is over, when the vanguard passes under the Arch de Triomph, de Maud'Huy—a nervous little firebrand—will be right up in the front rank with Joffre.

The War Made Plain.

While our party did all the spectacular stunts the Germans have offered the correspondents in such profusion, such as visiting the trenches, where in our case a German shell burst thirty feet from us, splattering us with mud, also where snipers sent rifle balls hissing only a few feet away, almost our greatest treats were the scientific daily discourses given by our Captain concerning the entire history of the first campaign, explaining each event leading up to the present position of the two armies. He gave the exact location of every French and allied army corps on the entire front.

On the opposite side of the line he demonstrated the efficiency of the French secret service by detailing the position and name of every German regiment, also the date and the position it now holds. Thus, we were able to know during the journey that it was the crack Prussian Guard that was stopped by de Maud-Huy's Territorials and that the English section under General French was opposed by Saxons.

Our Captain by these lectures gave us an insight into the second great German blunder after the failure to occupy Paris, which was the failure immediately to swing a line across Northern France, thus cutting off Calais and Boulogne, where they could really have leveled a pistol at England's head. He explained that it was the superiority of the French cavalry that dictated that the line should instead run straight north through the edge of Belgium to the sea. His explanations went further than this, for he refuted many military arguments to the effect that cavalry became obsolete with the advent of aeroplanes.

Cavalry formerly was used to screen the infantry advance and also for shock purposes in the charges. Now that the lines are established, it is mostly used with the infantry in the trenches; but in the great race after the Marne to turn the western flanks it was the cavalry's ability to outstrip the infantry that kept the Germans from practically all of Northern France. In other words, the French chasseurs, more brilliant than the Uhlans, kept that northern line straight until the infantry corps had time to take up position.

My introduction to the real French Army was made at the point of junction with the English troops, so I was thus able to make some comparison between the types of the Allies. I did not see the Germans except as prisoners, although on this trip I was sometimes within a few yards of their lines. With all consideration for the statement that they are the greatest fighting machine the world has ever seen, all I can say is that the greatest fighting machine I have ever seen is the French Army.

High Ideals of the Army.

To me they seem invincible from the standpoints of power, intelligence, and humanity. This latter quality specially impressed me. I do not believe any army with such high ideals can easily be beaten, and I judge not only from Generals in command, but the men in the trenches. One morning I was going through the trenches near the most important point where the line was continually under fire.

Passing from the second line to a point less than a hundred yards from the German rifles I came face to face with a General of division. He was sauntering along for the morning's stroll he chose to take in the trenches with his men rather than on the safer roads at the rear. He smoked a cigarette and seemed careless of danger. He continually patted his soldiers on the back as he passed and called them "his little braves."

I could not help wondering whether the German General opposite was setting his men the same splendid example. I inquired the French General's name; he was General Fayolle, conceded by all the armies to be the greatest artillery expert in the world. Comradeship between officers and men always is well known in the French Army, but I never before realized how the officers were so willing to accept quite the same fate.

In Paris the popular appellation for a German is "boche." Not once at the front did I hear this word used by officers or men. They deplore it, just as they deplore many things that happen in Paris. Every officer I talked to declared the Germans were a brave, strong enemy; they waste no time calling them names.

"They are wonderful, but we will beat them," was the way one officer summed up the general feeling.

Another illustration of the French officer at the front: The City of Vermelles of 10,000 inhabitants was captured from the Germans after fifty-four days' fighting. It was taken literally from house to house, the French engineers sapping and mining the Germans out of every stronghold, destroying every single house, incidentally forever upsetting my own one-time idea that the French are a frivolous people. So determined were they to retake this town that they fought in the streets with artillery at a distance of twenty-one feet, probably the shortest range artillery duel in the history of the world.

The Germans before the final evacuation buried hundreds of their own dead. Every yard in the city was filled with little crosses—the ground was so trampled that the mounds of graves were crushed down level with the ground—and on the crosses are printed the names with the number of the German regiments. At the base of every cross there rests either a crucifix or a statue of the Virgin or a wreath of artificial flowers, all rooted from the French graveyard.

Courtesy in the French Ranks.

With the German graves are French graves made afterward. I walked through this ruined city where, aside from the soldiery, the only sign of life I saw was a gaunt prowling cat. With me past these hundreds of graves walked half a dozen French officers. They did not pause to read inscriptions; they did not comment on the loot and pillage of the graveyard; they scarcely looked even at the graves, but they kept constantly raising their hands to their caps in salute regardless of whether the cross numbered a French or a German life destroyed.

We were driving along back of the advance lines. On the road before us was a company of territorial infantry who had been eight days in the trenches and were now to have two days of repose at the rear. Plodding along the same road was a refugee mother and several little children in a donkey cart; behind the cart, attached by a rope, trundled a baby buggy with the youngest child inside. The buggy suddenly struck a rut in the road and overturned, spilling the baby into the mud. Terrible wails arose, and the soldiers stiffened to attention. Then, seeing the accident, the entire company broke ranks and rescued the infant. They wiped the dirt from its face and restored it to its mother in the cart.

So engrossing was the spectacle our motor halted, and our Captain from Great General Headquarters in his gorgeous blue uniform climbed from the car, discussing with the mother the safety of a baby buggy riding behind a donkey cart, at the same time congratulating the soldier who rescued the child.

Our trip throughout moved with that clockwork precision usually associated only with the Germans. The schedule throughout the week never varied from the arrangements made before we left Paris. When we arrived at certain towns we were handed slips of paper bearing our names and the hotel number of our room.

Amazing meals appeared at most amazing places, all the menus carefully thought out days before. Imagine fresh trout served you with other famous French delicacies in a little house in the battle zone, where only a few hundred yards of barbed wire and a few feet more of air separated you from the German trenches. During the German advance, also after the battle of the Marne, there were many towns in the districts where it was impossible to obtain tobacco, spirits, or food staples. This condition has entirely abated, and the commissariat is now so well supplied that soldiers have sufficient tobacco even in the trenches.

A Familiar Paris Bus.

It was my privilege to take a brief ride at the front in an antebellum motor bus of glorious memory—there being nothing left in Paris but the subway. Busses are now used to carry fresh meat, although they have been used in transporting troops and also ammunition. We trundled quite merrily along a little country road in Northern France, the snow white fields on either side in strange contrast to the scenery when last I rode in that bus. I am sure I rode in the same bus before the war in my daily trips to the Paris office of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Its sides are bullet riddled now, but the soldier conductor still jingles the bell to the motorman, although he carries a revolver where he used to wear the register for fares.

Trench life was one of the most interesting surprises of the trip. Every night since the war began I have heard pitying remarks about "the boys in the trenches," especially if the nights were cold. I was, therefore, prepared to find the men standing in water to the knees, shivering, wretched, sick and unhappy. I found just the contrary—the trenches were clean, large, and sanitary, although, of course, mud is mud. I found the bottoms of the trenches in every instance corduroy-lined with modern drains, which allowed the feet to keep perfectly dry, and also the large dugouts where the men, except those doing sentry duty, sleep comfortably on dry straw. There are special dugouts for officers and artillery observers.

I also visited a large perfectly equipped Red Cross First Aid camp, all built underground, extending from one line of trenches to another. All trenches, communication traverses or observatory dugouts have received names which are printed on shingles affixed to the trenches on little upright posts. For instance, we entered our section of the trenches through Boyau d'Espagne, we traversed Avenue de Bois, Avenues Wagram, and Friedland, and others commemorating Napoleonic victories. The dugouts of officers and observers were all called villas, Villa Chambery, Villa Montmorency being examples. It all seemed like cosy camp life underground except that three times the morning of our visit it was necessary to flatten ourselves against the mud sidewalls while dead men on crossed rifles were carried out, every head in that particular bit of trench being bared as the sad procession disappeared.

The Maze of Trenches.

Although the maps show the lines of fighting to be rather wavy, one must go to the front really to appreciate the irregular zigzag snake-like line that it really is. The particular bit of trenches we visited cover a front of twelve miles, but so irregular is the line, so intricate and vast the system of intrenchments, that they measure 200 miles on that particular twelve-mile fighting front.

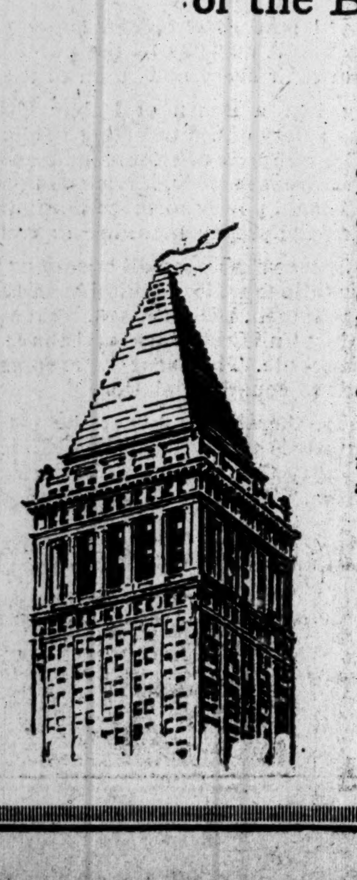
When one leaves the trenches at the rear of the communication boyaux, it is astonishing how little of the war can be seen. Ten feet after we left our trenches we could not see even the entrance. We stood in a beautiful open field having our pictures taken, and a few hundred yards away our motor waited behind some trees. Suddenly we heard a "zip zip" over our heads. German snipers were taking shots at us.

In addition to the enormous force of men constantly in the trenches along the entire line there is an equal size reserve line directly behind them in case of sudden attack. The artillery is posted considerably further to the rear along with revictualling stations, aeroplane hangars, and headquarters of the Generals, but through all this enormous mass of men which we passed daily going to and from our front observation posts never once did we get the impression of parade. There were just troops, troops, troops everywhere, every hamlet, every village filled with them, every crossroads with their sentries. All of them hardened by Winter and turns in the trenches are in splendid condition and as opposed to the Germans, at least to the German prisoners I have seen, each French soldier has a clear and definite knowledge of what the war is all about. The greatest event of his day is when the Paris newspapers arrive.

What impressed me greatly was that in all the officers' quarters were copies of the French Yellow Book, the English White Paper, and German documents attempting to prove their innocence in causing the conflict. It is not sufficient for French Generals or officers just to go to war; they must know why they go to war down to the last papers in the case. In six months the French privates have acquired one habit from the British Tommies; that is drinking tea. Back of every section of trenches I found huge tea canteens, where thousands of cups are served daily to the soldiers who have decided for the first time in their life they really like such stuff. There one sees more soldiers at the same time than at any other place in the fighting zone; there they sit and discuss the future calmly and confidently, there being a distinct feeling that the war is likely to be over next Summer.

No one knows what the Spring tactics of General Joffre will be. Along the section of the front I visited the officers are all satisfied that the Commander in Chief's "nibbling tactics" have forced the Germans to retire on the average of two to three miles all along the line. The very name of that great man is spoken with reverence, almost with awe, by his "children at the front."

I, therefore, from the facilities given me can only make one assertion in summing up my opinion of the French grand army of 1915, that it is strong, courageous, scientifically intelligent, and well trained as a champion pugilist after months of preparations for the greatest struggle of his career. The French Army waits eager and ready for the gong.



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TWO STIFF NOTES IMPRESS CARRANZA

Better Prospects for Mexico City, Though the Situation Is Still Very Serious.

EVACUATION PLAN ADMITTED

But Even So, Foreigners Would Not be in Danger, Carranza Says—Worst Details Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The situation in Mexico City, where riots and excesses have been feared by the Wilson Administration and by the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, has not changed so far as the State Department knows. A long dispatch was received today by Secretary Bryan from Señor Cardoza de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister, heading the Diplomatic Corps now in Mexico City, and while it showed no improvement of conditions, it conveyed no information, adding to the anxiety and alarm felt in official circles over the safety of the various foreign colonies.

Though no direct assurances have been received from Carranza information reached Washington tonight indicating that he had been brought to a keen realization of the gravity of the situation in the Mexican capital and the anxiety of the American and foreign Governments, and that he had already taken steps looking toward the protection of foreigners when General Obregon evacuates the capital. The messages received here from Vera Cruz and Mexico City today indicated that General Obregon contemplated taking the bulk of his army out of Mexico City toward the north to oppose any attempt by the Villistas to retake the capital.

Strong Warnings Sent.

Two communications have been sent to American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz for presentation to Carranza, and both are phrased in strong and most explicit terms, pointing out the serious consequences that might ensue if foreigners were injured in any rioting in the capital or if they were unable to get food and supplies. There have been indications in the last twenty-four hours that General Carranza might instruct General Obregon to permit the International Relief Committee to take charge of the situation, giving them the transportation facilities they desire to bring supplies into the city. An element of much danger has arisen, however, in the rumored friction between General Obregon and General Carranza, the exact extent of which is unknown to officials here. It is known that General Obregon was much irritated when General Carranza revoked the tax levied by Obregon on foreigners recently, and since that time, official dispatches say, anti-foreign sentiment has been fostered, if not inspired, by Obregon himself.

Until some definite idea is obtained of what the attitude of General Carranza is to be toward the representations sent by the United States and the extent of his control over Obregon is defined, it is unlikely that any further steps will be taken by the Washington Government for the present.

Deny Danger to Foreigners.

A telegram from the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz to its confidential agency here reads:

"It is utterly false that foreigners are in danger in Mexico City; no demonstration of any kind has ever been made against them, and they are being treated today by the Mexican populace with the same consideration that has always been tendered them.

"General Obregon is not stirring up any anti-foreign sentiment, nor is he taking any antagonistic measures against them.

"The food situation has greatly improved and there is no fear of a famine. The water supply has been made unsatisfactory on account of the guerrilla activities of the Zapatistas, but is rapidly being repaired.

"There is no danger of rioting by the mobs when Obregon moves north against the Villistas, as he will, in all likelihood, leave a garrison in Mexico City, and, even if he did not, there is absolutely no ill-will held against foreigners by the citizens which would result in placing them in a dangerous situation.

"The arrest of several capitalists in Mexico City by General Obregon for refusing to contribute to the assistance of the poor was caused by the confession of a number of small merchants that their refusal to contribute had been occasioned by the advice of the arrested merchants, although they themselves were willing to make the contribution. General Obregon regarded this action on the part of the influential merchants as criminal and had them put under arrest.

"Reports from Sinaloa and Tepic are to the effect that the reactionaries have been defeated there recently in several engagements."

A report was circulated in Washington today to the effect that Pan-American diplomats were considering joint intervention in Mexico in an effort to remedy the present situation. This report had it that South and Central American diplomats had discussed and would be willing to take up with their Governments a plan for Pan-American armed intervention in Mexico if encouraged by the United States Government, and was based on statements said to have been made by Representative James L. Slayden of Texas.

Representative Slayden said tonight he had not been correctly quoted, and there was no foundation for the impression created by the report.

True Story Still Untold.

At practically all the Embassies and Legations, however, the dispatches that have been received tell of a desperate condition of affairs, the story of which has not yet been told on account of the rigid censorship maintained at Vera Cruz by the Carranza authorities. Such dispatches as have recently gotten through say that Mexico City is hungry and starvation for thousands would not be surprising if relief does not come soon. Carranza's order to Obregon prohibiting the populace from using the money issued by Villa before his departure has made many people penniless. Obregon was ordered to evacuate the capital if the people objected to the repudiation of Villa currency. Disturbed by the demonstrations, Obregon permitted a partial exchange of Villa money, but received promptly a curt telegram from Carranza. In this message, which was published in Vera Cruz, but not permitted to go to the United States, Carranza informed Obregon not to waste his energies ameliorating conditions arising from the shortage of money; that if conditions did not improve he should evacuate, leaving the situation to be solved by the bankers and other wealthy residents, who were responsible, and specifically instructed Obregon not to use his army in quelling riots.

OBREGON READY TO HELP.

Will Try to Get Trains for Foreigners—Attacks Villa for Luxury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—If foreigners want to leave Mexico City, General Obregon will do his best to provide trains for them, according to a statement made tonight.

In a speech last night at a revolutionary meeting General Obregon denounced Villa, saying that he lived luxuriously in the north, squandering the nation's money. He added:

"I should like to transport you thither and show you the speculations of the Madero brothers, who under the protection of Francisco Villa have monopolised the business in hides."

General Obregon said that he did not maintain that the Constitutionalist army was immaculate, and added:

"All armies are immoral because they represent the right of might. There is nothing that corrupts men so much as command. I myself have been tempted time and again with offers of every kind. Every day opportunities are presented to me for splendid business deals, which I have rejected with indignation for to accept them would be like surrendering into my enemies' hands.

"If I were to remain in this city two months, perhaps I should in the end be overcome and cease to be honest. I am human and, therefore, capable of being corrupted, but so far I have succeeded in clinging firmly to my principles.

"Once in Ciudad, Juarez, Francisco Villa tempted me by the offer of the Presidency of the Republic, and I, referring to the luxury in which he lived, answered him that if Christ had issued forth to preach his doctrine in a magnificent automobile and with a negro cook, Christianity would surely have been a failure from the beginning."

OBREGON SAYS HE IS LOYAL.

Answer to Rumors of a Break with Carranza Issued at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 7.—General Obregon has issued a statement here in which he says:

"Under no consideration will I become a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico. When the revolution is over I will return to my home and my children and devote myself to agriculture. I have no personal ambitions and will refuse all offers. Meanwhile I will support the Constitutionalist cause, as it is the cause of the common people, and acknowledge General Carranza as the First Chief of the Party. A loyal soldier will obey all orders without question. Our enemies, in desperation at losing, are spreading false reports to create dissension among our followers. I repeat, I am a soldier without personal ambition."

The above is given out as Obregon's answer to the report that he had broken with Carranza and was acting independently.

ARCHBISHOP'S DARK PICTURE.

Reign of Terror in Mexico City—800 Priests in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, March 7.—The Right Rev. Joseph Mora, Archbishop of Mexico City, who arrived in New Orleans today, says that conditions in Mexico, especially in the capital, are so unspeakably horrible that they beggar description. He has come to this country for conference with other high church dignitaries concerning conditions in Mexico, but he confessed that there seemed at this moment very little hope for the early restoration of peace and orderly government in that republic.

Bishop Mora said that when he left, eight days ago, the beautiful capital was in the throes of a veritable reign of terror, which, he declared, embraced pillaging and bloodshed. Scores of Mexicans of prominence had been executed during the past week, most of them without trial, and hundreds of others crowded in to the famous Belem Prison, among the prisoners being 300 native Catholic priests. Every church, convent, school, hospital or other institution conducted by Catholics had been closed and pillaged by the troops and the Sisters turned into the streets.

The food issued to the people in the bread line is described as filthy, but the thousands of peons who are facing starvation gladly eat it. The breadwinners of thousands of Mexican families have disappeared and the dependent women and children have been denied the slightest bit of information concerning them.

FOOD FOR MEXICO CITY.

Carranza Consul Says Large Shipments Have Reached Vera Cruz.

In a statement issued last night, Francisco Elias, Carranza's Consul General in New York, says, regarding the situation in Mexico City:

"I have purposely refrained from making any comment on the news regarding the situation in Mexico City until I had made personal inquiries into the conditions there. I have communicated with General Obregon and the First Chief Carranza, and both assure me that the stories are not only greatly exaggerated, but certain allegations are absolutely without foundation. General Obregon informs me that he does not contemplate leaving the city, but is gradually establishing peace and order. Neither is it true that people are at the point of starvation. I have personal knowledge that the Ward liner, the Morro Castle, which reached Vera Cruz on last Friday, contained large shipments of food supplies for the people of Mexico City."

Wood Criticises Court-Martial.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, in his review of the court-martial of First Lieut. John K. Jemison, of the Coast Artillery Corps, officially characterizes as inadequate punishment the reprimand recommended by the court. Lieut. Jemison while intoxicated attended a reception and dance given by the artillery officers on duty at Fort Monroe, Va. He entered the Army in 1909 as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was commissioned from civil life.

SOCIAL SERVICE HURT BY WAR'S BRUTALITY

Jane Addams Says It Deters Instilling Ideals of Progress in Immigrants' Minds.

MAY HAVE TO START OVER

She Tells Free Synagogue Audience We Can Teach Nationalities to Dwell in Harmony.

Miss Jane Addams spoke of "War and Social Service," at the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning following the morning service conducted by Rabi Stephen Wise. Every seat in the hall was filled when Miss Addams began her address.

"This century has been called the century of the child," said Miss Addams. "The thoughts of men are turning to the next generation, and they are pushing the world forward that it may be as it should for their children and their children's children. Teachers are educated to pay attention not so much to the subjects they teach as to the study of the child, what kind of a citizen he or she can be made.

"In Germany a member of the Reichstag indicted his country because of the high mortality among children. He said that if necessary the tenements must be torn down, the milk supply improved, the sanitary conditions changed to preserve the health of the children. In England they are working for the improvement of the child, and juvenile labor exchanges have been formed. In criminology great changes have been made. A man is not tried according to set rules, but the Judges and jury try to learn the cause of his crime. They endeavor to get hold of the criminal earlier and earlier. They say if he had been properly examined in the schools as to his mental and physical condition his career of crime might have been averted.

America's Opportunity.

"Many think that the worst of this war is the turning back from these conditions and the return to the use of force. It is a great opportunity in America, where it has been shown by our large immigrant population that different nationalities can live together in harmony. In speaking of this I shall have to draw upon my own experience in Chicago. The population of the neighborhood in which I live is composed largely of Greeks, Italians, and Slavs, and they are much interested in the shifting map of Europe. They talk of it a great deal, and what it means to their friends and to their children.

"The people around me were much interested in the Balkan war. There were 200 young Greeks who were blessed by the priest and sent out to the war. At the same time, as it happened, there was a company of young Bulgarians marching down the street, also going to the war. Now, we might say, why was not one of these companies set across the street from the other to be counted out? We might have had some mental or physical test, but for Heaven's sake let them stay in America, where they had lived all their lives and where all their interests lay.

"We started a regiment of Boy Scouts at Hull House. They were not taught to shoot. I would not have as much as a wooden gun among them, but they did have the appearance of soldiers, and the Russians, especially the Russian Jews, objected. They said they had come away from a country of soldiers, and they withdrew their boys because they would not have them contaminated with the military idea. There is one proof after another that the immigrant is against war.

"We had one of our men who had gone to the war come back and bring 400 or 500 pictures with him which made one feel that war should never be allowed. He had his picture machine, he was interested in using it, and he did not have to think that this or that would not be used in the papers, and he took everything. There was one picture of a woman carrying another in her arms, and I asked him what it could mean.

"'Oh, that is a young girl who was killed by the soldiers,' he said. 'They had her in the camp two days. That is her mother who is carrying her off to bury her.'

Finer Feelings for Child.

"There never was so much brutality as in the present war, and at the same time there never was so much of the finer feelings throughout the world among people who have a tender point of view for the children. What will be the throwback of this war? Will Europe and the whole world have to begin again? And we who are not so widely separated from the other nations that we do not feel the results, will we have to begin over again and reinstate the child? The ranks of the immigrants were beginning to understand the value of the child and what the labor laws meant. They saw the superior positions that could be obtained by the children who were left in school to obtain education. This had a reaction in Europe.

"I visited an establishment not far from Vienna where some old people were living who had returned from America, and who were much respected. They had arranged their home on American lines, and they advocated enthusiastically education for the children and freedom from labor.

"'I went into the field when I was a child,' said the woman, 'but I tell my daughter that she must not send her children, for they will not amount to anything if they are crushed and broken down.' This is knowledge which they get from America. How much we have learned from Germany in technical schools! How international these things are! Is this war to be a last demonstration of national feeling? England and Russia are not nations of similar race characteristics and neither are Germany and Turkey.

"America has shown that nations can live together in harmony. To form the bulk of public opinion we must make this felt to the ends of the earth. Philosophers and politicians are saying that in the last analysis nations are ruled by organized public opinion. German women are writing to us that they do not believe in war. These things they would not feel that they could say at home.

"Immanuel Kant, one of the greatest thinkers, said that war would cease when justice prevailed, when justice was democratically administered by some great republic that would draw all nations to it and from its moral prestige make war impossible. Whether that time comes now or 100 years from now it seems to me depends upon the people of the United States."

There was applause following Miss Addams's address. She was obliged to leave immediately, and Dr. Wise said:

"Now that Miss Addams has gone, we can say that if the prophesy of Emanuel Kant comes true we shall owe much of it to this great woman."

CHINA REBUFFS JAPAN AS TO MANCHURIA

Will Not Cede Control—Tokio's Varied Demands Still A Mystery.

TIENTSIN, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Chino-Japanese negotiations are proceeding as smoothly as can be expected. At yesterday's conference the demands relating to Manchuria were discussed. China acquiesces in the proposed extension of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny, but refuses the demands affecting administrative rights in Manchuria.

It is stated in Peking that Japan has now informed the treaty powers that she originally presented twenty-one demands. It is impossible to confirm this statement, but an explanation of the variation of the demands as presented to China and the demands notified to the powers are eagerly awaited.

The Chinese press is embarrassing the negotiations by publishing slanderous statements concerning alleged attempts by a Japanese diplomat to bribe or intimidate prominent Chinese officials.

PEACE MEETING IN GERMANY.

Socialists of Wuerttemberg Reported in Secret Conference.

PARIS, March 7.—L'Humanité today prints a dispatch, received from the Swiss frontier, which says that the German authorities prevented the holding of a large meeting of Socialists in Württemberg, but that the delegates managed to have a secret session, at which they decided to organize a manifestation in favor of peace.

French Drop German Savants.

PARIS, March 7.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has stricken from its membership roll the names of three German correspondents who had signed an appeal to the world issued by savants in behalf of their Fatherland.

1916 A "BUSINESS" FIGHT.

Republicans Will Use Methods That Re-elected Him, Penrose Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Pennsylvania "business men's" campaigning methods will be used by the Republican National Committee in an effort to elect a "business and prosperity" President in 1916, Senator Penrose announced today. The campaign of 1916, by which the G. O. P. hopes to elect a protective tariff Executive, is now being mapped out in detail, and the Pennsylvania idea used in the recent Gubernatorial election will be applied to the national political field.

This was decided at a meeting of Republican national leaders at Delmonico's, in New York, last Friday, Senator Penrose said. The Senator added that he had been so impressed by the efficacy of the "business" campaign in this State that he had suggested its national application to Chairman Hilles of the National Committee, who called the Delmonico session to consider the plan.

"Pennsylvania is a great industrial State, and the Underwood tariff has not done it any good," said Senator Penrose. "The business men, who have their employes to look after as well as themselves, took a hand in the State fight because they thought the winning of the fight would be the first step in the election of a Republican candidate for President. If the election of Mr. Wilson's successor were held tomorrow, a Republican would be elected. That's because of business conditions and business sentiment. Business sentiment will win the next Presidential fight for the Republican Party."

In the late State campaign the Pennsylvania Protective Union was organized as a business men's committee to promote the return to what was called sounder business conditions. That committee thought the end in view could be best brought about by the re-election of Senator Penrose. This committee distributed literature and in other ways did active political campaigning.

LEAVITT MAPS OUT A PEACE CAMPAIGN

Suggests Foreigners Here Send Memorials to Their Fellow-Countrymen Abroad.

PRAISES WILSON'S STAND

President Trying to Keep Out of War, Lawyer Tells Episcopal Congregation.

John Brooks Leavitt, lawyer, last night suggested a new way to wage a campaign for peace in Europe. He said he realized that the proposition was "wild, foolish, and chimerical," yet that somehow or other he could not rid himself of the idea that if followed out it might do a lot of good, even to the extent of hastening a new era of peace.

Mr. Leavitt outlined his scheme in detail to the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, Eleventh Street and Waverley Place. He asked those present to ponder long and seriously over the idea, as should they come to the conclusion it was feasible it might be made a national movement.

"Before I tell you what my scheme is," said Mr. Leavitt, "I think I should in a way prepare you for it, since I admit that it is wild and foolish and chimerical. As a matter of fact, it is so wild that I have hesitated mentioning it.

"First of all, bear in mind that the United States is the only neutral nation whose population is largely made up of people who by birth or descent represent not one, but all, of the nations now engaged in the frightful war that is being waged in Europe. Never before in all history was a neutral nation situated as is ours is in this war, when our people represent the blood of all the belligerents.

Responsibility of America.

"Here in the United States we have Englishmen, Germans, Russians, Austrians, Hungarians, Frenchmen, Belgians, Servians, and Turks living in amity and peace, friends one with another, while across the Atlantic their brothers are cutting one another's throats. This casts upon the shoulders of America a responsibility such as no country was ever called upon to bear before.

"We all realize that our President cannot now offer mediation, because the time is not yet ripe. For any of the belligerents to admit that it was opportune would be a confession of weakness, and that is not to be expected yet. But while the President cannot act, is it not possible for our Germans and Russians and Englishmen and Frenchmen and other citizens who are of the blood of some one of the belligerent nations to do something?

"This is where my chimerical scheme comes in. That scheme is a well-organized movement in this country in which the people of German birth or ancestry will appeal to the German people in Europe; the Russians here will appeal to the Russians; the French to the French; the English to the English; the Irish to the Irish; the Servians to the Servians; the Austrians to the Austrians; the Hungarians to the Hungarians, and the Turks to the Turks. No German will appeal to an Englishman or a Frenchman, or any Russian to an Austrian, or a Belgian or a Servian to a Hungarian. In no sense must the memorial be to all the people of all the warring nations from all the peoples of the various bloods represented in this country. Yet the memorial in every instance will be identical."

Mr. Leavitt produced a draft of the proposed memorial and read it to the congregation. It began by setting forth that all the belligerents were represented in American citizenship and that they were living together, doing business with one another; that all enjoy the same liberties of church and State and person guaranteed by the American Constitution, and this in a country as big in size as all Europe. Furthermore, it stated that this was a Government in which the people themselves ruled, and that if all these blessings could be enjoyed by all these various races in the same country there was no reason why they should not be enjoyed by these same races who lived alongside each other in Europe.

Condemns German Invasion.

"Now, suppose this idea should be carried out," Mr. Leavitt added, "and the people on the other side began to talk about it. Don't you think it might have some result?"

Mr. Leavitt said that before the war started he saw European affairs through German glasses, but when Germany invaded Belgium she committed an act he could not condone.

"I could not stand for that," he added.

"I do not know," he said, "but that we may become involved; but I do know that the head of this Government will do all in his power to prevent our becoming involved."

The Rev. John Armstrong Wade, rector of the church, deplored the formation of the American Legion, particularly the unofficial approval of the legion by Major General Leonard Wood of the Eastern division of the army.

SPLIT OVER FINANCES OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

G. W. Perkins, Mrs. F. B. Pratt and Other Leaders Quit Organization Founded by Dr. Gulick.

Dissensions over the financial management of the Camp Fire Girls of America were brought to light yesterday when it became known that several of those identified with the organization—among them George W. Perkins and Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt of Brooklyn, Directors—had severed their relations with it following the resignation of Miss Grace Parker as Financial Secretary. It was said that friends who sided with Miss Parker were actively opposed to the policy of Dr. Luther H. Gulick, the President and founder of the organization.

Neither Mr. Perkins nor Dr. Gulick was in the city last night and no one familiar with the trouble was willing to talk. On behalf of Dr. Gulick, the statement was made by Alden Stanton, his business manager, that the remaining directors were "solidly behind Dr. Gulick" and that the affairs of the organization, which has 10,000 members scattered all over the country, were flourishing. Mr. Stanton gave as the reason for Miss Parker's resignation that the organization had been running into debt and that a policy of retrenchment had become necessary.

At a meeting of the Directors, to be held on March 12, a committee, headed by Robert Garrett of Baltimore, will report the results of its investigation of the whole financial aspect of the organization's work. Those opposed to Dr. Gulick complain of his "arbitrary" methods, but the Directors at their February meeting passed a vote of confidence in their President. It was said that seventy women guardians had already written asking to have their $1 membership fees back. Some of these, it was said, objected to the salary of $6,000 which Dr. Gulick receives. The Doctor is at present in the West and is not expected back for a week or more.

REJECTED YOUTH A SUICIDE.

Lentz Shoots Himself Before Home of Girl Who Refused to Wed Him.

Edward Lentz, 21 years old, of Cleveland Place, Union Hill, N. J., took Miss Kate Miller of 110 Irving Place, Jersey City, to an entertainment on Saturday night, and on returning with her to her home, at midnight, asked her to marry him, as he had often done before. Miss Miller refused.

They parted at the front door, and Miss Miller was on the way to her room when she heard a shot in front of the house. When she looked from a window she saw Lentz lying in the snow on the sidewalk in front of her home. A crowd gathered quickly, and Policeman Breakey sent for an ambulance, which took the wounded man to the City Hospital. The bullet had entered his temple, and he died without regaining consciousness two hours later.

Transfer Passengers at Quarantine.

The steamship Oceana of the Bermuda-American Line, which arrived last night from Bermuda, transferred her passengers at Quarantine to the steamboat Zephyr, which carried them to Pier 82, North River. Agents of the company said that the transfer was made because the pier was occupied by the steamship Evangeline, which sails at 11 o'clock this morning for Bermuda in place of the Oceana.

FETHERSTON PROUD OF FAST SNOW WORK

Bus Plows and Emergency Men, Early at Work, Clear Main Streets in a Day.

STORM COSTS CITY $200,000

Many Registered for Work Fail to Appear—Some Not Found, Others Have Other Jobs.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston's emergency army of snow removers had, he said last night, cleared practically every thoroughfare in Manhattan and the principal ones in the other boroughs by 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but 600 contractors' trucks and 1,200 carts of the department were still hauling snow to sewers or the rivers.

All day yesterday pedestrians downtown preferred to walk in the roadways, where the surface was dry, and the sidewalks, which for the most part were slushy, were deserted.

Even in the uptown residential regions the roadways were cleared for traffic at the sides, the snow being stacked in the middle.

Fifth Avenue and some other streets were kept comparatively free of snow, even while the flakes were falling on Saturday, by the city's new snow plows, which were driven by the Fifth Avenue motor buses. Seventy-five miles of street were cleared this way. On other streets the regular employes of the department were kept at work from the time the snow began to fall.

Commissioner Fetherston and his office force watched the snow and received reports from the Weather Bureau and from department foremen every few minutes until 6 o'clock on Saturday night. Then they decided that although the flakes were wet and soft the city was to have a real snowstorm. To give plenty of time to round up the men registered at police stations for snow removal word was given at 6 o'clock on Saturday night that the first shift would report at midnight. There are about 40,000 men on the register of the department, and there are supposed to be 12,000 men to a shift, but only 10,000 answered the first call. The shortage was principally uptown, and the emergency crews there were recruited from men who had registered in downtown precincts.

These 10,000 and the 3,000 regulars of the department remained at work until 8 o'clock, and the next shift went on at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Again there was a shortage of about 2,000. That the number of emergency men who went to work was much less than the number registered was due to the fact that many had moved, some had found work, and several thousand were not found by the police.

About half the sewers were used to carry away the snow and there were no reports of clogging. In the downtown section, which is deserted at night, the flow of water through the sewers is so small that it cannot wash away heavy deposits of snow, and many stacks remained until carted away to the rivers yesterday afternoon.

Commissioner Fetherston said the emergency workers had proved much more efficient yesterday, because experience in the storm in February had taught them and the bosses much.

"The way the snow was removed this time," he said, "proves that the new system of using the sewers, of fighting the snow from the beginning of the storm, and of putting big emergency armies into the streets while the snow is falling is cheap and effective, and the results have been highly satisfying."

It was estimated yesterday that the total cost of dealing with this storm is about $200,000 added to the usual running expenses of the department. Only two shifts of extra men, each working eight hours, were used.

It was not known yesterday how many squads had done their tasks sufficiently well to earn the bonus of ten cents an hour. Commissioner Fetherston said he had received no reports on this subject, but a glance over the streets downtown showed him that some very good work had been done. The regular rate of pay is $2.40 a day, and a bonus raises it to $3.20.

Commissoiner Fetherston said the men who worked yesterday would be paid at noon today at the 196 pay stations in various parts of the city, which would be a new record in promptness.

The storm was peculiar in that the fall of snow varied greatly in different parts of the city. In City Hall Park the fall measured four inches, on Washington Heights eight inches, in Brooklyn six inches, and on Staten Island eight inches. At Montclair, N. J., it was reported to be nine inches.

DASH-TO-SEA RUMOR DENIED

No Special Reason for Investigating Ships, Says Malone.

Collector Malone yesterday denied he had received information that the liners Vaterland and George Washington, belonging, respectively, to the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Companies, had been getting ready to leave Hoboken, and make a dash to sea. He said that there was no special reason for the investigation on Saturday by the neutrality squad in the Port of New York.

"The situation with regard to the ships of all nationalities in this port is, as it has been all along, satisfactory to the Government officials," the Collector said. "It was not an investigation merely of German and Austrian steamships, but also a complete examination of British, French, or any other ships now in port that the neutrality squad were instructed to make.

Rumors that any especial investigation is being made, or has been made, of German or Austrian ships exclusively, are entirely without foundation. The investigation by the neutrality squad will be continued tomorrow, and be carried on until every foreign vessel in the Port of New York has been visited."

University Extension Conference.

Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Department of Extension Teaching at Columbia University, will represent Columbia this week at the First National University Extension Conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. The conference will open on March 10 and will continue for four days.

TOURAINE SPEEDS ON; STILL AFIRE

Continued from Page 1.

from her, received a message stating that the steamer Rotterdam was escorting her and she did not now require further assistance. Weather fine with heavy fog."

NONE HURT ON THE TOURAINE.

New York Representative of Line Hears All on Board Are Safe.

Oscar Cauchois, Assistant Manager of the French Line in New York, said last night that he had not received any message direct from the head office of the company at Havre regarding the fire on the Touraine.

"However, I have heard from a reliable source," he said, "that the fire is confined to one hold and is under control. There are no casualties, the passengers are remaining on board the Touraine and the vessel is steaming toward Havre escorted by the Holland-American liner Rotterdam. We expect her to reach Havre late tomorrow."

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are now displaying, in the Ready-to-wear Department, on the Third Floor,

Women's Spring Suits

embodying the latest developments of fashion. In the number and variety of styles shown, this display far surpasses that of any previous season.

Inspection is cordially invited. Courteous attention is assured.

Special values are now being offered in Women's Spring Suits . . . at $38.00

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Redfern Corsets

Is your figure ready for the new fashions? If you have tried on any of the model gowns you know how dependent their charm is upon skillful corseting.

To acquire the trim, youthful contours of the fashionable figure with perfect comfort, we would suggest *your* model in

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If you cannot find it at your favorite store, you will find it at the Redfern Corset Shop.

$3 to $25 a pair

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Between 42nd and 43rd Streets.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Fair to All—the People, the Trainmen, the Railroads

The present Full Crew—"excess man crew"—Law is all it should not be. This the railroads know—this its effect demonstrates. Actively supported by Chambers of Commerce, the railroads have caused to be introduced at Trenton a bill to repeal this law. It gives to the Public Utility Commissioners new and greater powers to make certain that trains are manned for safety and efficiency of operation.

In a nutshell, the railroads ask the people to repeal a measure which has been proved to be ineffective and burdensome. In return, they offer to put in the hands of the people far greater power for protection of the public and railroad employes than the Full Crew Law gives. This bill will put the public in the strongest possible position to enforce, if necessary, the questions of safety and efficiency upon any railroad that happens to be derelict. It provides:

"In addition to the powers now given to, and the duties required of, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners granted and required by the act to which this is a supplement, said Commissioners shall have power to require any railroad company, its officers or agents, receiver, or any person or persons doing business in this State, and operating any railroad, either for the hauling of passengers or freight, to determine the number of trainmen, or other men, to be hired to operate such passenger and freight trains, provided such passenger trains are composed of more than three cars, and such freight train is composed of more than six cars; and such Commissioners may make orders and rules for the operating of such trains as they shall deem needful."

This proposed amendment does away with any doubt that may exist in the public mind as to the purpose of the railroads to faithfully perform their every obligation to the State and the people.

New Jersey has a Board of Public Utility Commissioners, charged with the safety of the traveling public and the supervision of railroads. The railroads ask the people—with no motive other than assuring the utmost safety, service and economy of operation—to give now additional power to these Commissioners and to leave to their discretion the proper manning of trains.

Make them freer to pass upon all questions which it is their duty to decide. Their rulings will be equitable and fair to all concerned—the people, the trainmen, the railroads. This can be done only by repeal of the unjust Full Crew Law, and the repeal of this law rests entirely with the people. They sent their representatives to Trenton. They are entitled to sound legislation.

The railroads, therefore, request the people to instruct their elected representatives to repeal this law, thereby making it possible for the Public Utility Commissioners to perform the functions they are paid to perform. The fairness of this request is obvious.

SAMUEL REA,
President, Pennsylvania Railroad.

DANIEL WILLARD,
President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THEODORE VOORHEES,
President, Philadelphia and Reading Railway

R. L. O'DONNEL, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey
721 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia.

ALL-AMERICAN MEETING CALLED

Financiers of United States and Latin-American Republics to Gather in Washington

TO PLAN CLOSER RELATIONS

Great Opportunities Opened by European War—Closer Banking Connections Needed.

SHIPS MUST BE SUPPLIED

Secretary McAdoo, Deploring Ship Bill Failure, Calls Upon Private Capital to Provide Steamers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Announcement was made by Secretary McAdoo tonight that President Wilson had set May 10 for the projected conference between leading bankers of the United States and the Finance Ministers and influential bankers of Central and South America. The meetings will be held in Washington, and the visitors will be entertained as the guests of this Government, Congress having appropriated $50,000 for the expenses.

This meeting will be the outcome of the most serious effort yet made to remove some of the artificial barriers which have obstructed the movement of trade between this country and South America. Some of these difficulties were considered at a less formal conference held in this city last Summer. At that time it was the consensus of opinion of the South American authorities that the great bar to closer business relations between the United States and the countries below the isthmus was the lack of banking connections. So long as the South Americans had to look to Europe for capital, it was asserted, the United States could not expect to capture any large share of business.

The European war brought a right-about change in this situation, making it impossible for Great Britain, France, or Germany to furnish new funds, and coincidentally United States national banks received permission under the Federal Reserve act to open foreign branches. For this reason great importance is attached to the approaching conference.

At the request of Secretary Bryan and Secretary McAdoo Congress passed a resolution granting authority to the President to invite the Governments of Central and South America to send their Ministers of Finance and leading bankers to a joint conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and representative bankers with a view to establishing closer and more satisfactory financial relations. The leading governments already had been approached on this subject and had indicated their willingness to participate in such a meeting. Formal invitations will be extended at once to the various governments, and it is expected that the conference will be largely attended.

Seeks Large Attendance.

To the Secretary of the Treasury authority was given to invite at his discretion representative American bankers to participate, and it was said today that this discretion would be exercised so as to obtain the attendance of as large a number as practicable in order that a thorough and comprehensive discussion might be had. The Secretary of Commerce, members of the Federal Reserve Board and all the members of the Cabinet will be asked to take part in the deliberations. A similar invitation will be extended to the diplomatic representatives of the various Central and oSuth American countries accredited to Washington, and to John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union.

Mr. McAdoo, in his announcement tonight, took occasion to call upon shipping interests which were opposed to the Administration Ship Purchase bill to justify their allegations that it was not needed by providing adequate transportation facilities for the South American trade. In announcing the date for the conference Mr. McAdoo said:

"The only disappointment in connection with this conference arises out of the failure of the Shipping bill, a measure which had particularly in view the establishment of suitable steamship facilities to leading South American countries. This is especially disappointing in view of the fact that the bill would have passed if a roll call could have been had in the Senate. Our merchants and manufacturers have a most extraordinary opportunity for the sale of their surplus products and the enlargement of their trade with Central and South America, but they cannot take advantage of it in full measure unless they have adequate and reliable sea transportation lines, with reasonable rates of freight, to Central and South American ports.

"The Shipping bill would have assured the prompt establishment of these sea transportation lines, and our business men would have been put upon an equality with, and probably given an advantage over, their European commercial rivals. This measure was conceived in the interest of American commerce and industry and for the advantage of our business men and producers. The full benefit of the forthcoming financial conference cannot be realized until the necessary ocean transportation facilities are provided, but the conference will do a vast amount of good anyway, and will doubtless demonstrate more clearly than ever the necessity for the creation of a merchant marine under the American flag."

Extension of Banking.

One of the important objects sought in the Federal Reserve legislation is the extension of American banking facilities to foreign countries. Not only are national banks authorized by the act to open branches outside of the United States, but the reserve banks themselves are permitted to establish foreign agencies. At this coming conference these features will be discussed and an effort will be made to discover the best means of enabling bankers to extend their operations in Central and South America. So far, only the National City Bank of New York has taken advantage of this privilege.

"It is a significant fact," says Mr. McAdoo, "that our exports to South America reached the lowest point for the year 1914 in October, November and December, when they were reduced to less than one-half of those for the same months of 1913. This decline is, in great measure, due to the scarcity of ships and the exorbitant rates of freight now being charged. This happened in face of an increased demand for coal and other American products from Central and South American countries. It is of the utmost importance therefore that, the effort of the Government to assist having been defeated, those who opposed it should act at once and upon an adequate scale to provide shipping facilities to South America in order that the present restrictions upon our trade may be removed and full opportunity given to its expansion. The financial conference ought to have a stimulating effect upon the situation in every direction. Here is the immediate opportunity for private capital to demonstrate its ability to serve the country in this great matter."

Seven on Brunswick Death List.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 7. — The death here today of Ernest McDonald, shot yesterday when Monroe Phillips, a real estate dealer, killed five persons and wounded thirty-two with a shotgun before he himself was killed, increased the death list to seven. The others wounded, except Gunn Tolnas, a bank clerk, were reported as doing well. Physicians fear Tolnas will die. It is believed financial worries drove Phillips insane.

BEAT FELLOW-ANARCHIST.

A Bresci Leader, Blackjacked, Refuses to Name Assailants.

Valentine Campenella, 25 years, a barber of 2,036 Second Avenue, who is said to be one of the leaders of the Gaetano Bresci Circle of anarchists, of which Arbone and Carbone, who set the bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, were members, was beaten up by several men armed with blackajcks last night as he was leaving the headquarters of the circle at 301 East 106th Street. He staggered into a drug store near Second Avenue and 106th Street, covered with blood, and was removed to Reception Hospital, where he was treated for a broken nose and deep gashes on the face and scalp. The police say the assault was done by members of the same Bresci group.

Later Campenella was removed to his home, where he was interviewed by Detectives Marino and Unger of the Third Branch. He told the detectives that he was accompanied by Carlo Tresca, the anarchist and I. W. W. leader; a man named Algera, and several others when he was attacked. All of his companions, he said, fled, and his four assailants beat him with blackjacks.

Campenella said that he was a leader of the Bersci Circle. He refused to name other of his companions than Tresca and Algera. When told that he must name all his companions if he wished to have the police capture his assailants, Campenella said:

"I dont' want them captured. I don't believe in justice."

The detectives say they have learned that since the bomb incident at the cathedral there has been friction between various anarchist groups and that Campenella knows who the fellow-anarchists were who hit him.

BUSY BARBER SPURNS BOMB

Shaves and Talks All Day With Dynamite in Bucket Under Chair.

Bombs don't worry some people. For instance, when Joseph Pippia and Paul Sanzone went to work in Frank Razzo's barber's shop, at 430 Second Avenue, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, they found a heavy package, surely a bomb, on the stoop. They showed it to Razzo, who lives with his wife and three children at the rear of the shop, and told him their suspicions that it was a bomb.

"Yes, I guess it is," said Razzo as he stropped his razor for the first customer of the day. "Put it into a pail of water."

The pail and its contents remained under a chair in the shop all day, and to inquiries of customers Razzo said he thought it was a bomb. Some suggested he take it to the police.

"Well, this is a short day," Razzo said. "I might take it to them after I close up shop. I haven't any use for it."

At 1 o'clock he closed the shop, as the Sunday law dictates, but things other than bombs took his attention until 5 o'clock. Then he fished the bomb out of the water, wrapped a newspaper around it, and took it to the Second Branch Detective Bureau.

The detectives promptly put it into water again and called Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles. He found two sticks of dynamite, inclosed in sheet iron. A fuse had burned down to the fulminating cap, which was defective, which probably saved Razzo's shop from being blown up in the early morning.

The tenement above houses about 120 Italians, including Razzo's wife's parents. He said he had received no threatening letters in the eight months he has conducted the business.

WIFE DEFENDS P. T. WHITE.

Calls Bandit Charge Against Paint Firm Official a Lie.

As no bondsman came forward for him, Philip T. White, the sales manager of the Masury Paint Company in Brooklyn, who was arrested on Saturday for alleged complicity in the attempt to rob the cashier of the Sackett & Wilhelms Company of $9,500 last August, spent Sunday in the Raymond Street Jail. His counsel, John S. Bennett, said last night that White would be released under bail today. After a conference with County Judge Fawcett and Mr. Bennett, Assistant District Attorney Egginton agreed that the bail should be reduced from $10,000 to $6,000.

"The police have made a mistake in this case," said Mr. Bennett last night. "Any one who knows White will tell you that he is not the kind of man to get mixed up in such an affair. His reputation among his associates and with his employers is without a blemish. Why, he handled accounts amounting to thousands of dollars every week. At the time of the hold-up White was suffering from a broken leg."

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 7.—Philip T. White moved from Brooklyn, with his wife and two children, to a small house about two miles from Elizabeth, on the road to Unionville, a little more than a year ago.

The family did no entertaining, and their nearest neighbors say they have only a slight acquaintance with them. To a friend this afternoon Mrs. White said:

"The charges against my husband are absurd lies. Friends of Philip are looking after his interests now, and everything has been done for him that it is possible to do. I expect and have been assured that Philip will be with me at his home here tomorrow."

Two Arrests in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—Two men, known as Benjamin Stifter and Charles Williams, are locked up here in connection with the arrest in New York of Philip T. White for an attempted robbery. Stifter and Williams denied today having any knowledge of the alleged crime, and said they were not chauffeurs, as reported by the New York police. They will be taken to New York.

BALKS ROBBER PLOT TO MAKE CITY DARK

In Hackensack Electric Plant, Edward Griesch Refuses to Switch Off Lights.

WHOLESALE RAIDS AVERTED

Masked Men, After Threatening Engineer, Bind and Gag Him and Escape with $369 He Saved.

Edward Griesch, a young electrical engineer employed for the night watch at the municipal electric light plant in Hackensack, N. J., was found in the plant early yesterday morning with his hands and feet tied up tightly with strips of canvas. Near by lay a wad of cloth with which he said he had been gagged, and the pockets of his street clothes in a locker were turned inside out.

Griesch was found by Frank English of Hackensack, who passed the plant, which is at Park Ridge, about 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and was surprised to hear the water wheel running, as it usually is shut down by that hour. The engineer said he had been bound and gagged by three masked burglars at 2 o'clock in the morning, and that, after he had refused to turn off the electric lights of the borough, they had stolen $369.60 from his locker.

"I was transferring $35 from my savings, in the locker, to my clothes, intending to buy a suit of clothes today," Griesch said, "when I heard a knock at the door, and, jamming the money into my overcoat pocket, went to see who was there. I opened the door only a little way, and three men forced their way in. Two of them had revolvers, with which they kept me covered.

"One of the men said, 'Say, young fellow, we want you to put the town in darkness, for we have a little work to do here.'

"I knew that if the street lamps were turned out the three men would have little trouble in committing wholesale robberies all over the borough, for there aren't any gas lights here, and so I refused to turn the lights off. The men said they would give me ten minutes to make up my mind to turn them off, and threatened me with their revolvers. Two waited, while the third went through my clothes and then my locker, and took all the money I had saved. He noticed the telephone while he was doing this, and cut the wires.

"After about fifteen minutes' wait the men threatened me again, and asked if I had decided to turn off the lights. I told them I had not, and they knocked me down. Two held me while the third took a tarpaulin from one of the machines, tore it into strips, and bound me, and then stuffed a gag into my mouth. They stayed here for about half an hour I could hear them talking about the switches, and they went to the switchboard several times, but seemed afraid to touch the levers, which are metal-colored. They kept cursing me and threatening me for not indicating which levers should be pulled to put out the lights. I tried to get a glimpse of their faces, but could not, because of the handkerchief masks they wore. All three men were large and wore heavy overcoats."

Griesch said that soon after the men left he worked the gag out of his mouth, but was unable to summon help. That something was wrong at the plant was discovered first by its Superintendent, E. Vernon Smith, was said that he looked out of his window and noticed that the street lamps were still burning. He made a fruitless effort to reach the plant by telephone, and then went to the plant himself, reaching the place shortly after Frank English found Griesch.

The police were notified, and Sheriff Heath, with county detectives, made a search for the three masked burglars. They had had ample time to get away, and no trace of them was found. Griesch, who is 23 years old, was lionized as a hero in Hackensack yesterday.

BURY MISS COOK TOMORROW

Body of New Haven Suicide Brought to Her Brooklyn Home.

The funeral of Lillian May Cook, the Brooklyn stenographer employed by the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, who killed herself after a strange disappearance, will take place tomorrow afternoon. On Saturday the body of the girl was brought to the home of her father, Frank Cook, at 229 Union Street, Brooklyn, where the services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick J. Keech of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Harrison Street. Until the first of the year Mr. Cook was the sexton of Christ Church. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Among the floral pieces received at the house are two large wreaths, one from Miss Cook's fellow-workers in the Mayo factory, and the other from members of the New Haven Y. W. C. A., where she roomed.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Lois Dudley, the Brooklyn friend of Virginius J. Mayo, the employer of Miss Cook, had paid a visit to the Cook family during the day, but Mr. Cook last night denied that she had ever been there.

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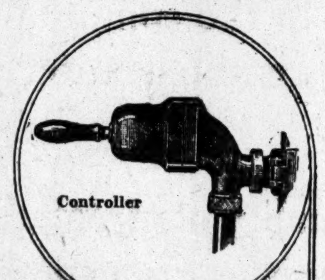

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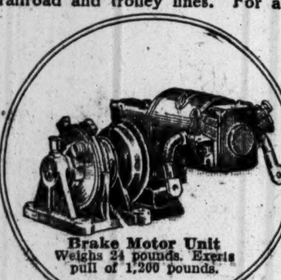

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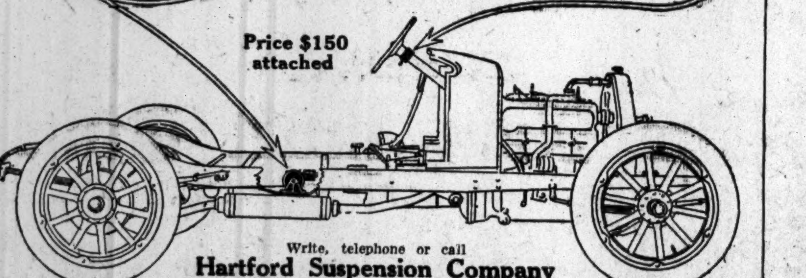

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But when that pinch comes—when there is hard work and lots of it—how magnificently some things stand up to the job and go through with you.

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For Women and Misses—2nd Floor
At 29.75
Offering Special Values.

Semi-tailored and sports effects in three models that are particularly effective because of the individual smartness of the styles as well as the superior materials and making.

Also an exceptional showing of distinctive advance Easter Styles, at .... **25.00, 35.00** and upward

A Special Sale of Spring Hats
For Women and Misses—2nd Floor
10.00
Very Considerably Underpriced

Comprising original styles from our own workrooms and copies of smart French shapes in Milan Hemp, Lisere and Milan, and featuring the new geranium red and army grays, rose, Belgian blue, navy, sand, brown, black and white; various trimmings.

Three New Smart Waists
At 5.00
Offering Really Unusual Values

Two of crepe de chine, one smartly tailored, the other with new side front frills, and a charming dressy blouse in Georgette; in the new spring shades.

The New Lace Front Corsets
Showing complete assortments of Gossard Models

which comprise styles designed for every type of figure, adapting the new lines with grace and ease to the slender woman and undeveloped miss, as well as average and heavy figures.

In the regular stock are shown

Gossard Models for Misses......... **2.00** to **3.50**
Gossard Models for Women........ **3.50** to **12.50**

The New Novelty Spring Sweaters
For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Are shown in the regular stock, in a variety of charming new models at interesting prices.

Smart Half-Belt Model in novelty Shetland yarn, coat collar and lapels in self or contrasting shade............................ **4.85**
Of Brushed Wool in all the new spring shades; large pearl buttons to match.............. **5.50**

Women's Separate Skirts
4.95 7.50 8.50

Linens, tweeds, gabardine or shepherd checks in the new shades and priced according to materials—in the regular stock.

A Special Two Days Sale of Youths' and Boys' Spring Clothing
For Monday and Tuesday only.

Young Men's Suits of blue and white striped cheviot; 2-button, single breasted models, soft roll collar and patch pockets; 34 to 39 chest measure.......................... **11.75**
Boys' Reefers of gray or tan fancy mixture cheviots; double breasted model, satin yoke and sleeve lining; 8 to 16 years.................. **11.75**
Boys' Norfolk Suits of gray, tan or brown mixture cheviots; 8 to 16 years................. **10.75**

A Special Sale of Women's Tan Russia Boots
3.50

In button or lace models, made on custom last; sizes 2½ to 7.

A Sale of Women's Silk Hosiery
95c
Offering Remarkable Value

Of pure thread silk with our usual guarantee of superior quality; black and all street and evening shades.

Misses' Spring Outer Apparel
Sizes 14, 16 and 17 Years—4th Floor

A number of authoritative Best & Co. styles of unusual charm are being shown now in the regular stock, at particularly appealing prices.

Advance Easter Models in smart, dressy Coats of gabardine or checks; half silk lined....... **16.50**
Tailor-made Suits in the new materials, featuring a number of exclusive models at......... **25.00**
Silk Afternoon Gowns of gros de Londres; showing a charming new Bolero effect, also in blue and white checked taffeta.......... **29.50**

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark

Infants' Imported White Dresses
Sizes up to 3 Years—3rd Floor.

Our new importations just received show many beautiful patterns very reasonably priced in the regular stock.

Hand-made Dress trimmed with embroidery and fine cluster tucking; lace and featherstitching at neck and sleeves; 6 months to 2 years.................................. **2.35**
Russian Dress in a pretty model, trimmed with tucks, featherstitching and scalloping; 1 to 3 years.............................. **3.00**
Elaborately Embroidered Yoke and Panel Dress; 6 months to 2 years............. **3.50**

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

POOR AND RICH JOIN TO AID SETTLEMENT

Twenty-six Teams Raising Fund of $100,000 for New Lenox Hill Building.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY ACTIVE

Canvassers from Bohemian District Also Lend Assistance—Many Activities of Institution.

Fifth Avenue and First Avenue are co-operating to raise money for a new building for the Lenox Hill Settlement. Society women just east of the park are making the rounds of their friends in behalf of the settlement, and over in the districts near the river men and women and children are giving up their time and energy and a part of their savings to get everybody interested.

The settlement was founded in 1894 by the Associated Alumnae of Hunter College, and almost since its beginnings it has occupied a three-story brownstone house at 446 East Seventy-second Street. This building is only sixteen feet wide and forty-five feet deep, and it has to house four persons and provide kitchen and dining room equipment for eight, besides holding all the offices of the settlement and furnishing a meeting place for the clubs.

When Miss Rosaline Manning, the head worker, has a caller with a story of misfortune at home there is no place in the building out of earshot of other persons where the story can be told. Some of the largest clubs founded by the settlement still gather at the settlement house; but four have been turned out since the first of the year on account of lack of room.

Plot in East Sixty-ninth Street.

The Board of Directors, of which Thomas S. McLane is President, early last year bought a large plot in Sixty-ninth Street, just east of Avenue A, with the object of putting up a five-story modern building with a roof garden playground. The campaign for funds was to have been started last Fall, but the coming of the war stopped it. But because the needs of the settlement were imperative, and the work of building would give employment to 300 men, it was decided to set to work and raise $100,000 needed.

The campaign has been in operation six days, and about $34,000 is now on hand. Every day the campaigners from all over the east side—Fifth Avenue to the river—meet at luncheon in the Hotel Savoy, the headquarters of the Campaign Committee, and make their reports.

The settlement covers the east side from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth Street, which includes the Bohemian section. The Lenox Hill Settlement is one of the few agencies which has had success in getting them interested in their new home. Three of the teams raising money for the new building are composed of Bohemians, and Mrs. Charles Motak says that this is the first time in the history of the upper east side that Bohemian societies have contributed to any organization not directly connected with their own race.

Most of the inhabitants of the district are employed as cigar or cigarette makers, and the trade has been affected by the war. Yet they have contributed freely. The auxiliary, which includes east siders who live along the edge of the park, has gone beyond the Russian Costume Ball and the Circus Ball and other activities which it used to maintain for the sake of the settlement, and its members themselves have contributed and have worked hard getting their friends to contribute.

Promoters of Campaign.

Mr. McLane is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and his associates are Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Frank Brodsky, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, and Mrs. Jesse Straus. Henry Sloane, John Sloane, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have made the largest contributions so far. Mrs. Oliver Iselin was an active worker until she went South.

At present there are twenty-six teams of ten workers each. The eight teams in the auxiliary division are captained by Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Marion Clark, Mrs. Adrian van der Sande Bakhuysen, Mrs. E. Roscoe Matthews, Mrs. William A. Ferguson, Gordon Knox Bell, Dr. Seth M. Milliken, and Lorillard Spencer. The Bohemian division has three teams, whose Captains are Frank Sovak, Mrs. Frank Sovak, and Mrs. Alois Hostomsky. Working in the neighborhood are four other teams under Mrs. Minnie Bernecker, Charles Franklin, Miss Rose Hyman, and Mrs. M. Mels.

Five teams, under Miss Emma Heubner, Miss Emily Fries, Mrs. Harry Mortimer Francis, Miss Mertella Davies, and Mrs. A. D. Burkard, are working among the graduates of Hunter College. In the college itself there is a Faculty team under Miss Emily Song, a high school team under Miss Grace Beach, and a team from each class captained, respectively, by Miss Isabel McLaughlin for the seniors, Miss Emily Harvey for the juniors, Miss Louise McGrath for the sophomores, and Miss Helen McCauley for the freshmen.

Here are some of the incidents reported in a single day at the Savoy luncheon:

Bellboys of a Park Avenue apartment house, all of whom live in the neighborhood covered by the settlement's work, have presented the case to the tenants in the home as opportunity offered and reported numerous contributions.

A Boy Scout of the neighborhood contributed his savings, ten cents, and ten girl scouts raised fifty cents a piece.

Pledge of $1,000 Given.

The 108th Street Annex of the Hunter College High School pledged $1,000, most of which has been raised by selling pencils and notions, running lunch counters, and the presentation of amateur plays.

Girls who have canvassed among the residents just east of the park have turned up from $1,000 to $1,500 in a day's work.

Several of the settlement activities already are working well. The Friendship Club, which started years ago as an organization of little girls and is now a club of women, maintains a self-supporting Summer camp, and entertains many mothers and children. The Slavia, a literary and art club, is conducted entirely in the Bohemian language.

The Debating Club organized the intersettlement debating league. The Mothers' Club, with a membership of more than seventy, has put its savings for three years into the fund for the new building. A Bureau of Advice to Foregners is managed by the Bohemian Chapter. There are also headquarters for the Child Welfare Committee of the Yorkville Neighborhood Association, of which Miss Manning is Chairman.

Vocational guidance of children who have obtained working papers includes advice to them and their parents as to the choice of callings and specific conditions, and follows them when employed in order to interest their employers.

Child hygiene work is financed through the co-operation of Mrs. W. H. Kelly of the Finch Day Nursery and aided by volunteer service, both at their offices and at hospitals, from Drs. Holbrook Curtis, Stafford McLane, Seth M. Milliken, Aristine B. Munn, Godfrey R. Pisek, G. Reese Satterlee, Edward Sternberger, J. Douglas Malcolm, Alfred D. Mittendorf, Philip Van Ingen, Francis Sovak, John Peter Hoguet and George Draper.

When the new building is obtained the settlement workers expect to have a dance hall and gymnasium, a room for the care of the children of working women, a lunch and rest room for factory girls, and homes for the various clubs. Contributions may be sent to W. Barton Baldwin, Empire Trust Company, 580 Fifth Avenue. The officers of the settlement are: Thomas S. McLane, President; Mrs. Harry Arnold Day, First Vice President; Miss Emily Sloane, Second Vice President; Mrs. Louis Marshall, Third Vice President; Miss Louise Harvey, Recording Secretary; Dr. Seth Milliken, Treasurer; Directors, Miss Clara Byrnes, Miss Grace Beach, Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Harry Content, Miss Marian Clark, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Harry Mortimer Francis, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Miss Emma D. Huebner, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Dr. Ralph W. Lobenstine, Mrs. Godfrey R. Pisek, Dr. Godfrey R. Pisek, Mrs. James MacGregor Smith, Mrs. Frank A. Sovak, John Sloane and Mrs. Travis H. Whitney.

DROPS HOE SALE CHARGE.

Kirby Won't Name Firm That Added Articles to Art Collection.

Thomas E. Kirby, who, as auctioneer, announced at the sale of the Arthur I. Hoe collection at the American Art Galleries on Saturday afternoon that articles not owned by Mr. Hoe had been included, by a prominent firm, in the list of objects put on sale, said yesterday that no further action would be taken in connection with the case.

"Mr. Hoe knew nothing about it," said Mr. Kirby, "and I think the head of the concern involved was not as much to blame as some who acted for him. I made the announcement that some of the articles on sale Saturday, as well as some which had been disposed of at the first half of the sale on Friday, were not of the Hoe collection, as it had been announced, and that those who wanted their money back could obtain it by returning the articles purchased. This was done as a warning that practices of this sort could not be countenanced. The name of the firm I accused will not be made public.

"The fact that articles not owned by Mr. Hoe were included in the sale does not mean that they were of no value. In fact, although several of those who purchased some of these articles were present, they told me that they felt they had obtained their money's worth and did not wish to return them. I have not heard that any purchaser was dissatisfied."

Mr. Hoe said yesterday that he contemplated no action because of what had happened.

"I don't see that there is any statement I can make," he said. "I knew nothing about the articles other than mine which were included in the sale. I simply turned my collection over to a firm to dispose of it, and there my responsibility ended."

ALARM FOR MISSING GIRL.

Police Seek Miss Wright, Who Disappeared from Mount Vernon.

Miss Marion Barton Wright, the 17-year-old daughter of Charles M. Wright, a prosperous butcher of Poughkeepsie, is missing. The police sent out a general alarm for the girl yesterday. She left the home of her aunt and uncle in Mt. Vernon shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, ostensibly to return to Poughkeepsie, but did not arrive there.

Two weeks ago the girl arrived in Mt. Vernon to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Anton, Jr., of 21 East Fourth Street, her uncle and aunt. Neither Anton nor his wife went with her to the station, as the girl said she would be able to find it herself, as the trolley cars stop before it. The police have not been able to find any one who remembers seeing the girl after she left the home of her relatives.

St. Paul's Eightieth Anniversary.

Because of illness Bishop Luther B. Wilson was unable to preach yesterday in St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The church is celebrating the eightieth anniversary of its founding in Mulberry Street in 1835. Professor G. A. Johnston-Ross of Union Seminary took the Bishop's place at the morning service, and last night Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue and two neighboring pastors, the Rev. Dr. H. E. Cobb and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Evans, gave platform addresses of congratulation.

Bernhardt Continues to Improve.

BORDEAUX, March 7.—A bulletin issued today by Dr. Denuce, who is in attendance upon Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose right leg was amputated recently, says that the condition of Mme. Bernhardt continues to be very satisfactory.

DR. SCHULMAN TALKS OF TAX ON RELIGION

Rabbi Says Most of the Churches Are Living from Hand to Mouth.

VERY FEW HAVE SURPLUS

Opposes Reading Bible in School and Calls for a Conference of All Religions on a Policy.

Rabbi Schulman yesterday morning spoke at the Temple Beth-El on "Minority Religions and American Life." He said in part:

"The Legislature of our State has recently busied itself with religion. Two bills have been introduced which contradict each other. On the one hand a bill was introduced to make the reading of ten verses of the Bible every day compulsory in the public schools. On the other hand we hear that the State, according to some, should tax the property of all churches, charitable and educational institutions.

"To compel the reading of the Bible by act of Legislature seems to argue a conviction of the need of religion for education. To tax churches seems to argue a depreciation of the importance of religion for American life. Both views cannot be equally correct. There is, therefore, some confusion of thought and misunderstanding.

"Owing to the principle of the separation of Church and State and of the duty of the majority to respect the rights of the minority religions, the question of the improvement of religious education in America is one of great difficulty and complexity.

"I certainly was opposed to the bill which made it compulsory to read ten verses of the Bible every day in the public schools. This is not the way to go about the work of improving religious education. The State has no right to force the reading of the Bible upon any children whose parents object, and it does not palliate the matter to say the children whose parents do not wish them to hear the reading may be permitted to absent themselves. Further, there is no particular value in a perfunctory reading of ten verses of the Bible without any comment.

Should Be a Fixed Policy.

"No religious party should attempt to initiate legislation without consultation with other parties. What is necessary is a meeting between the representatives of the three religious divisions, and after a thorough discussion of the question, if possible, to formulate a policy, to present it to the public, and influence the school authorities to encourage that policy. Such a procedure would make for lasting peace; would make possible the distasteful agitation which is forced on many from time to time; would be a splendid illustration of genuine liberality, of mutual sympathy and goodwill; would redound to the benefit of religion in the churches and might do great service to the cause we have at heart.

"The churches should ask the school authorities to leave certain periods of the week open so that it be understood that during such periods the children are away from the school and are receiving moral and religious instructions in places provided for them by the churches or other associations. Such an arrangement would, of course, necessitate machinery by means of which truancy of the children should be prevented, but this would be, I take it, no insuperable difficulty. Such an arrangement would impose no hardship upon any individual.

"I was very much shocked to hear that a bill had been introduced to tax the property of all churches, educational and philanthropic institutions. Has our State become so poor that it must tax religion? Can there be anything more humiliating to the people than such a confession of poverty? There is as much reason for taxing a church as there is for putting a tax on the property of a public school for which the citizens have already been called upon to pay taxes. I assume that no matter how wealthy a religious corporation is, it is using its income in good work. But even if the State felt impelled to tax so-called productive property which a very rich ecclesiastical corporation possesses, it certainly ought not to tax non-productive property. To attempt to do so simply would be to drive away the churches from their prominent positions in the city.

Church Tax a Hardship.

"Very few churches, despite their magnificent buildings, have surpluses. They are living from hand to mouth. Many of them are burdened with indebtedness, and even if free of indebtedness it would be the greatest hardship on them to pay a tax proportionate to the so-called value of their possessions, which is the value that is buried in the ground but from which the church derives no profit because it is not in the real estate business.

"Unless our community should brand itself as sordidly materialistic, what right has it to say to the Catholic Church that it should pay for the privilege of having erected the beautiful St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue? What right has it to say to those who have made great sacrifices to place it there that they will be heavily taxed to maintain it because, forsooth, some millionaire's private residence might have stood there or some business house might have occupied the site?

"Can any one estimate in dollars and cents the value to a city of buildings like the Cathedral, like St. Thomas's, like St. John the Divine, like Emanu-El, or our own place of worship? Shall we become merely money grabbers? Shall there exist nothing to meet the eye of him who walks through our leading streets but skyscrapers and the palaces of our financial aristocracies? Is a street in New York too precious upon which to build a house unto the Lord?

"I would say, Shame to the American people if such were its real desire."

CHARITY ANNIVERSARY NEAR

Educational Alliance to Celebrate Twenty-fifth Year.

The Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence on Sunday, March 21, when addresses will be delivered by Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marcus M. Marks and by Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Institution and Supreme Court Justice.

The primary object of the Alliance was the education of immigrants to render them desirable citizens. Some idea of its activities may be gained from the fact that 3,000,000 persons go through the building every year, each one using several of its departments. The membership is nearly 3,000 and the educational work includes instruction in domestic arts, sciences, English, civics, physical training and religion.

Dr. Fleischman, administrator, is assisted by a small army of teachers. Important work is accomplished by the Naturalization Bureau. The Alliance encourages outdoor life, and last Summer, under the supervision of its leaders, children of the east side planted, tended and harvested corn and vegetables in Seward Park. A women's auxiliary has maintained a Summer home for girls at Oceanic, N. J., and there is a camp on the Hudson for boys and young men.

The expenditures last year amounted to $110,681, and the total income was $103,028. The present directors are Morris W. Benjamin, Paul Block, Bernard M. L. Ernst, James Frank, Israel Friedlander, August Goldsmith, Richard Gottheil, Samuel Greenbaum, Samuel B. Hamburger, Stanley M. Isaacs, Lee Kohns, Ferdinand Kuhn, Edgar J. Lauer, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Louis Marshall, Sigmund Mendelsohn, William C. Popper, William Salomon, Henry F. Samstag, Arthur L. Selig, William A. Shakman, Robert E. Simon, Jesse Isidor Straus, Samuel Strauss, Benjamin Tuska, Felix M. Warburg, Maurice Wertheim, Miss Carrie Wise and William J. Wollman.

ROCKEFELLER WAR ON DISEASE IN CHINA

Foundation Forms Board to Develop Medical Education and Perfect Hospitals.

WILL ATTACK TUBERCULOSIS

Young Doctors and Nurses to be Brought for Courses in Best Schools in America.

The Rockefeller Foundation has decided upon a comprehensive plan for improving medical and hospital conditions in China.

This action is based on a report by a special commision which made a first-hand study last year of public health and medical practice in China. The commission was composed of Harry Pratt Judson, President of Chicago University; Dr. Francis W. Peabody of Harvard Medical School, and Roger S. Greene, then United States Consul General at Hankow.

The commission reported great need for medical relief in China. Not only have many preventable and easily curabe diseases prevailed there almost unchecked, from the earliest days, but intercourse with foreign countries have introduced such terrible scourges as bubonic plague and have contributed largely to the spread of other infections.

The commission made numerous recommendations, one of the primary ideas being to enlist the co-operation of the missionary agencies and the Chinese people. To carry out this work, the Foundation has established a special organization to be called the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, constituted as follows:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman; Wallace Buttrick, Director; Harry Pratt Judson, Frank J. Goodnow, Dr. Simon Flexner, Jerome D. Greene, John R. Mott, Dr. William H. Welch, Wickliffe Rose, Starr J. Murphy, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, and Frederick T. Gates. E. C. Sage is Secretary of the board, and Roger S. Greene is to be the resident Director in Peking.

The plan outlined by the commission looks to the development of medical education in China as the first step. Before hospitals can e estalished and before extensive work in public health and preventive medicine can be done, a large body of well-trained doctors must be secured. It is probable that two or more medical schools already existing in China will be aided so that they can train graduates equal to those of institutions in Western countries.

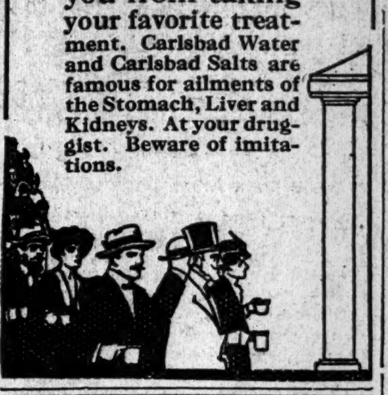
The commission reported that it was greatly impressed by the work done by missionary societies in hospitals and medical schools. "The standard among the medical missionaries in China is high," according to the commission, "and not a few would have made their mark anywhere in the world." With a view to building up a body of Chinese medical men able to teach medical science, the Foundation has decided to establish six fellowships, each of $1,000 gold a year and traveling expenses, to enable Chinese graduates to study abroad. Six Fellows have been appointed, one of whom is already in this country.

"No one can visit hospitals in China," the commission reported, "without seeing the need for more foreign nurses. At present there are only 140 foreign nurses in 100 hospitals." It is therefore proposed to aid the missionary societies in sending out trained nurses.

Appropriations have also been made for five nursing scholarships to enable Chinese nurses to come to the leading schools in this country, and for the translation of nursing textbooks.

China suffers greatly from tuberculosis, and has no institution equipped for its treatment. The commission, therefore, recommended two model tuberculosis hospitals.

If you are a Carlsbad "Regular" war need not deter you from taking your favorite treatment. Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Salts are famous for ailments of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. At your druggist. Beware of imitations.



Banking Ideals

The first Comptroller of the Currency, Hugh McCulloch, after the institution of that office, in his first report set forth this banking ideal:

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Reginald de Koven

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Adele Christie in "Maid in America".

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The material is crepe-de-chine; the shade a delicate pink; hand-embroidered on the bosom with little wreaths and sprays; a *perfect "Robe de nuit"*.

Then if Madame remembers that this is just *one* of our night-gowns and underwear of crepe-de-chine and silk, she will surely ask to see these gowns on her very next visit.

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Senator Sage to Lead the Fight for the Direct Settlement Plan.

BUT WHITMAN MAY VETO

Likely to Reject Measure If Senate Wins—Insurance Fund Near Self-Supporting Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Although the Workmen's Compensation Commission in its first annual report, which will be presented to the Legislature tomorrow, proposes to place the State Insurance Fund on a self-supporting basis by July 1, and the work of the entire commission by Jan. 1, 1916, Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, will lead a fight at the night session tomorrow against an emergency appropriation of $425,000 to carry the commission through the present fiscal year unless the so-called "Sage rider" providing for direct settlement and payment of claims by employers or insurance carriers to injured workmen is passed as part of the appropriation measure.

The Senate and the Assembly are deadlocked over the appropriation bill now. The bill originated in the Assembly and in its original shape provided only for an appropriation. In the Senate the rider, which it has been alleged will be a boon to the casualty insurance companies, was tacked on before the appropriation bill was passed. When the bill with the rider was sent back to the Assembly for concurrence Assemblyman John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua made such a determined fight against the plan to couple the direct settlement clause and the appropriation in the same measure that the Republican Assembly caucus rejected the rider by unanimous vote. The Assembly passed the bill with the rider eliminated and sent the amended bill back to the Senate for concurrence.

Senator Sage announced today that when the bill is handed down in the Senate tonight he will rise and move non-concurrence.

"The rider was added to the appropriation bill primarily for the purpose of decreasing the expense of the commission and making it certain that the commission could keep within the appropriation granted," said Senator Sage today. "The people are willing to pay a just tax for injury to workmen, but unless I am very much mistaken they are not willing to pay an utterly unnecessary expense because some labor leader says they have to. Any open-minded man after carefully reading the provisions of this bill will see that every effort has been made to protect injured workmen against every oppression. If any further safeguard is needed, I would have it enacted into law, but I am unwilling to see an appropriation made to be squandered, and unless the law is so altered as to make its administration possible on sound economic lines I see no use of trying to amend the law in other particulars if it is unsound at the root."

The action of Senator Sage will tend to delay the granting of an appropriation to the commission, which as early as a month ago was in such dire straits that it did not possess the funds with which to pay its hundreds of employes, and was compelled to close several of its branch offices.

There is small indication that the Assembly will yield. Assemblyman Sullivan said today that he would stand by his guns to the end. Gov. Whitman, too, although he has not publicly proclaimed his attitude on the measure, is known to have warned the Senate leaders that he regarded their action in tacking on the "rider" as unwise and uncalled for. The Governor will give the labor men a new hearing on the bill, if by any chance it should pass the two houses with the provision for direct settlements remaining in it. No one here would be surprised if the Governor, after hearing the labor men, should take a stand opposed to that of the Senate leaders of his own party.

While Senator Sage in his statement advances economy as a plea, the Compensation Commissioners assert that the Sage amendment would strengthen the casualty companies, who are the chief competitors of the State Insurance Fund, and thus defer the day when the fund will support not only itself, but help to support the work of the Compensation Commission aside from the actual administration of the fund itself.

"The present law," says the report, "provides that the expenses of the State Insurance Fund shall be paid by the State until Jan. 1, 1917, and thereafter from the State Insurance Fund itself. The commission now recommends that the subsidy granted by the State for the State Insurance Fund be discontinued on July 1, 1915, the fund thus to be put on a self-supporting basis eighteen months prior to the date established in the present law. Upon the monthly estimate made by the Legislature of expenditures for the State fund, at the rate of $14,000 a month, this change in the law would save to the State over the original plan of the Legislature the sum of $252,000.

"The present law provides for the assessment of the expenses of the commission in relation to the examination, determination and payment of the claims against the insurance carriers, (including the State fund,) from and after Jan. 1, 1917. Estimating this expense at the sum of $36,000 per month as provided in the Emergency Appropriation bill now pending before the Legislature, an amendment advancing this date one year would save the State Treasury the sum of $432,000."

The report shows that of 130,000 workmen injured in the first six months of the commission's existence only 22,221 claims were allowed, the chief reason being the provision in the law which proscribes any compensation as a result of disability lasting less than fourteen days. On Dec. 31, last year, the State Fund had written 7,119 policies, the semi-annual premiums paid in by the insurers aggregating $692,583. It is expected that by July 1 this year the total will be $1,600,000 in round numbers.

"The growth of the business has continued steadily after the first influx of policy-holders in July," the report goes on to say. "The increase during the five months from August to December was at the rate of 300 policies a month. This record is believed to stand without precedent in the history of insurance. No insurance institution, as far as can be learned, has ever written within the short period of six months the volume of business remotely approaching that placed on the books of the State Fund during the first half year of its existence."

The report urges caution in attempts to amend the law, on the ground that the present experience is too short to afford a trustworthy test.

NEW PHONE DIRECTORY OUT.

610,000 Copies, 350,000 Listings, and $1,500 a Day Cost.

Distribution of the new directory of the New York Telephone Company has been begun throughout New York City by more than 500 men. The latest edition of 610,000 copies is in a binding of light faun. The volume is slightly thicker, has 970 pages, and contains, approximately, 350,000 listings for 566,000 telephones in the city.

The first telephone directory, issued in 1878, used in this city was merely a card containing the names of 252 subscribers. To supply the present one costs about $1,500 a day, represents 50 carloads of paper, 7 tons of ink, and 230 miles of binding wire. The total edition weighs nearly 2,000 tons.

In addition to the list of telephone subscribers, the directory contains information about public buildings, places of historic interest in the city, and location of piers, Subway, and elevated railway stations.

Iowa Young Folks See New York.

A party of twenty boys and girls representing the Junior Extension work of the State College of Agriculture of Iowa are at the McAlpin to see New York for the first time. In the party is a champion corn grower—Master Earl Viller of Greene County. He raised 137 bushels on an acre, with a profit of $197.80. Clement Miller of Jefferson County holds the State record for raising pigs. They attended the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday and heard Dr. Jowett, visited Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum, and last night were at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NATION TO HELP AID THE JOBLESS

Washington Social Worker Comes Here to Study New York's Relief Measures.

LIKES NEW LODGING SYSTEM

McKelway Hopes "Repair Shops" for Broken Men Will Become Universal.

A. J. McKelway, Chairman of a committee on unemployment, organized among social workers in Washington, D. C., came here yesterday to study the way in which New York City is handling the unemployment problem. The results of Mr. McKelway's observations will be embodied in bills which Congress will be asked to pass so as to obtain a uniform and national system for the relief of unemployment.

"We are already in a position to make a fair start," he said, "for Secretary of Labor Wilson has found authority to begin the organization of a string of national employment bureaus in connection with his follow-up work among immigrants.

"As he is charged with the duty of helping immigrants with information as to the places where labor may be obtained most easily, Secretary Wilson is connecting up the chain of State employment bureaus with national bureaus. The work is already organized to such an extent that it may very materially decrease the unemployment problem at seed time this Spring.

"We are keenly interested in Washington in what New York has done to handle the problem. As New Yorkers probably know, Washington hasn't much of an unemployment problem of its own. The Government in Washington furnishes the jobs, and so long as the Government runs the jobs run, and so the depression has not been acute. It resembles Gary, Ind., in that particular, where all the civic life depends on the steel mills, and all is well with the town so long as the steel mills run.

"It was something of a shock to our conservative statesmen and politicians to see New York starting bread lines, distributing clothing on a big scale, and putting real food into the menu served at the Municipal Lodging House. There was once an idea that it pauperized a man to support him in idleness.

"But our social workers, as well as those in official life in Washington, woke up to the New York view that it was better to keep up the vitality of a jobless man than to push him below the line of fit physical condition, and thus make it impossible for him to hold a job if he got one. We might almost say that Supt. Whiting of the Municipal Lodging House here has made himself nationally famous by his plan of making the lodging house a genuine repair shop for the broken man.

"We would like to see the lodging house developed along 'repair shop' lines until it turns men out with fit clothing and in a fit physical condition, or else turns them over to a farm colony if they are too old or too feeble to work."

"Our outlook is most hopeful," he said, "and it all comes about because the farmers of the United States realize that next season's crop in this country is going to feed the world. From the South, calls have come already from the cotton belt for men to help plant corn and wheat. The planters are eliminating cotton in many parts of the cotton belt."

Mr. McKelway will visit the workshops opened by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment today, and will look over the bread lines and the shelters for homeless men at Ellis Island and along the Bowery.

Bundle Day Headquarters Closes.

The Bundle Day Committee, of which Mrs. James Speyer is Chairman, announced last night that it had closed its headquarters at 44 East Fourteenth Street, and would not make any more distributions of clothing of any kind. All clothing remaining on hand, it was announced, was sent to various charitable institutions to be distributed, as it was too miscellaneous in character to be made up into bundles for individual distribution.

SEEK BOGUS S.P.C.C. AGENTS

Woman Caught by Society's Officers Now Awaits Sentence.

As a result of several complaints which have been made that persons representing themselves as officers of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were visiting the homes of parents whose children had been in the Children's Court and had been endeavoring to obtain money from them on various pretexts, the society finally succeeded in arresting Margaret Spencer, who was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions and will be arraigned for sentence next Friday.

Two of the society's officers, Freeny and Gudenrath, while endeavoring to locate a family at 127th Street and Second Avenue, found Margaret Spencer in one of the apartments representing herself as a special officer of the society and claiming that she had called to investigate a charge of neglect of children. She did not have a shield or any other credentials, and her conversation showed that she was but poorly acquainted with the personnel of the society's investigating force. She was then followed, and when she entered a moving picture theatre was placed under arrest. The society is seeking other bogus agents.

FIRE IN THE LANGHAM.

Alfred Costello's Apartment Sustains $7,500 Damage.

Fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartment of Alfred Costello, a retired banker, on the tenth floor of the Langham apartment house, at Central Park West and Seventy-third Street. The odor of smoke was first noticed by Mrs. Irving I. Bloomingdale, wife of one of the proprietors of the Bloomingdale store, who occupied an apartment on the eleventh floor of the building. Mr. Bloomingdale telephoned down to the hallman, who turned in the alarm.

Mr. Costello and his wife and daughter were taken down to the first floor in an elevator and the police assured other tenants that there was no danger of the fire spreading. Only about a dozen of the tenants knew that there was a fire until it had been extinguished, it was said at the Langham last night. The flames were confined to the Costello apartment and the damage was estimated at about $7,500.

Among the other tenants of the Langham are J. B. Greenhut, I. Saks, David Warfield, the actor, and Mme. Gadski, the operatic star.

ELKUS ON WOMEN'S WAGES.

Thinks Consciences of Big Employers Are Stirred Now.

Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the State Factory Investigating Commission, talked last night on "The Minimum Wage for Women" at the Union Settlement at 231 East 104th Street.

Mr. Elkus said the investigation of the commission had shown that of 104,000 factory laborers, 20,000 were working for $6 a week or less, 10,000 for $6 to $7, and 20,000 for $7 to $8. He attributed low wages in part to the unskilled quality of the labor and advocated education as a remedy.

Another cause of the low wages in factories and department stores, Mr. Elkus said, was that until very recently the consciences of big employers in these lines had not been stirred and many of them who paid small wages had been under the impression they did quite handsomely by their employes.

BILL TAKES POLICE AWAY FROM MAYOR

Board of Estimate to Appoint Commissioner and a Chief as Well.

EXPECT FIGHT AT ALBANY

Charter Revision Committee Opposes Senator Lawson's Measure, but It Has Strong Backing.

County Clerk Schneider, head of the Cleveland Democracy, has caused a synopsis of the new police bill now pending in the Legislature to be prepared and sent to a number of officials and private citizens especially interested in police matters. The bill was introduced by Senator Lawson of Kings County and is said to have enough influence behind it to warrant a sharp fight for its passage. The bill is a bulky document, but Mr. Schneider gives this synopsis of it:

For the appointment of a Police Commissioner by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a term of ten years and who can only be removed by the appointing power or the Governor after a public hearing. The Commissioner must have been a resident of this city for at least ten years.

For the appointment of two Deputy Commissioners, who must also have lived here for at least ten years, a Chief of Police and four Deputy Chiefs. All of the Chiefs and Inspectors may be reduced in rank to that of Captain by the Board of Estimate after a public hearing, without the right of review by the courts.

The Chief is made the head of the uniformed force and is to have the power of assignment and transfer. Except in the case where the Commissioner may appoint, Chiefs and Deputies must be chosen from the civil service lists. The right of review by the courts is preserved by the bill except in the matter of demotion. The power of reduction in rank stops at that of Captain.

The pension clause is amended by striking out the age of retirement at 55 and provides for retirement after twenty-five years without regard to age. Provision is made for the payment of salary during suspension unless the officer is convicted and dismissed from the force.

Individual acts of bravery may be considered on promotions, as well as meritorious service and superior capacity. Salaries are to be fixed by the Board of Estimate, but they are not to be less than those payable on Jan. 1, 1915. All of the rights granted by the Consolidated act and the Greater New York Charter of 1898 are preserved.

Widows' pensions are made certain and no longer subject to the discretion of the Commissioner.

Mr. Schneider said he had no comment to make on the bill. His idea was to see that its provisions became known so that those who disagreed with it, as well as those who favored it, might have an opportunity of expressing their views.

Alderman Curran, who is a member of the Charter Revision Committee, said that the measure had already been disapproved by the committee.

"I do not know who is behind the measure," said Mr. Curran, "besides the introducer, but enough influence may appear in its favor to make a fight against it necessary on the part of those opposed to it. Mayor Mitchel is against it, and if the bill ever reaches him he will veto it. Whether an attempt to pass it over his veto would be successful I do not know, of course, but I greatly doubt it."

A man who favors the bill, but who declined to permit the use of his name at this time, said:

"The bill does much for the uniformed force and, wisely or unwisely, takes the Mayor out of Police Headquarters."

QUESTION BOMB ANALYSIS.

Police Not Worried by Move on Behalf of Cathedral Plotters.

Although Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, the men under indictment for placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Tuesday morning, have not yet formally indicated to Judge Swann which of the six lawyers so far mentioned in the case they wish to represent them. William G. Keir said yesterday that he and his partner, Simon O. Pollock, and ex-Judge John Palmieri would have charge of the case.

Mr. Keir announced that the defense would insist on having a chemist selected by counsel for the prisoners analyze the bombs. These bombs have already been analyzed by the municipal authorities.

"The police," Mr. Keir said, "insist that these were deadly bombs. It would look better for the police, including Polignani, who accompanied Abarno to the Cathedral, if they had not taken real explosives into the building. The idea that the police would permit a man to light a real bomb in St. Patrick's is almost incredible. Our clients will plead not guilty when arraigned before Judge Swann tomorrow morning."

The police do not seem to be worried by the charges made against them by the lawyers for the defense. It was said that there would be plenty of evidence to show the competence of the chemist who analyzed the bombs.

Emma Goldman attacked the police and the newspaper last night at an anarchist meeting in the Harlem Masonic Building. She said the bombs were put in the cathedral as the result of a police plot.

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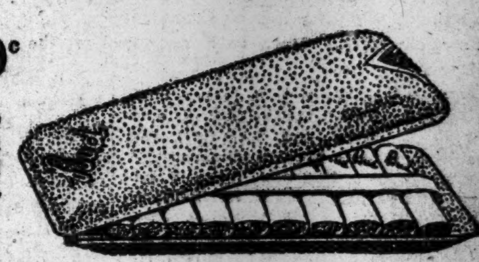

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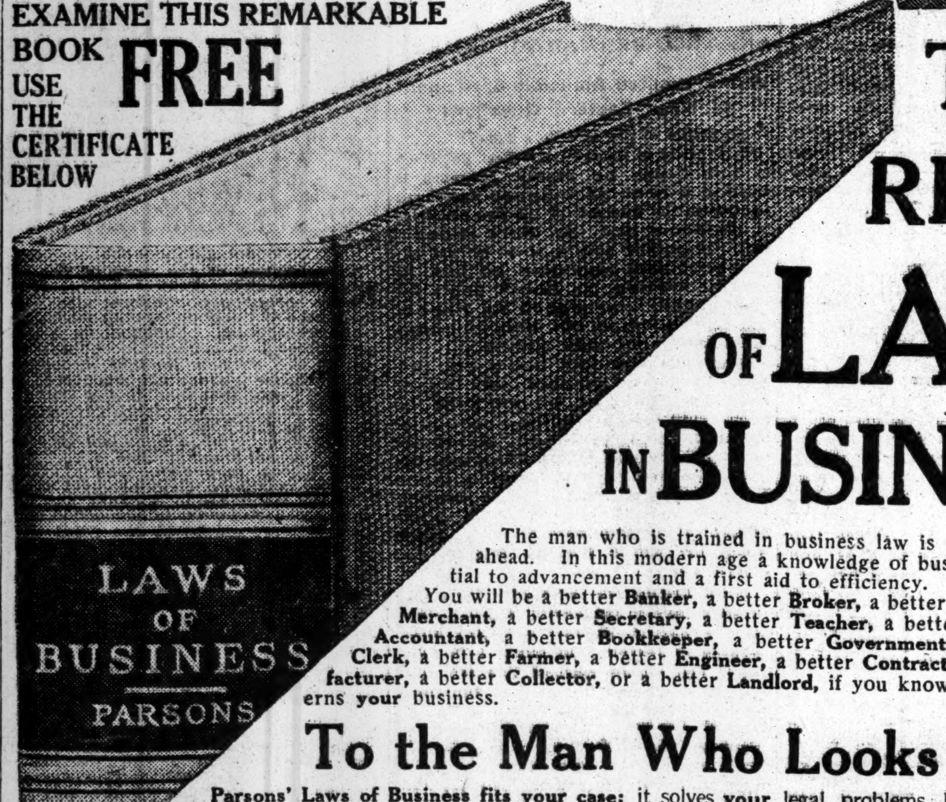

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you will have many things to think of, things of which you have heretofore thought vaguely, but of which you must now think definitely and closely. You will be forced to rely upon specialists in the various building trades for advice in selection and arrangement. The mason, the carpenter, the heating contractor, etc., will all be glad to help you and you will need their help, for each is a specialist in *his own line* and knows things about it which the average man does not know.

Above all, you will need the help of the architect, for he is the Master Specialist of home building. Years of study and years of practice have made him a specialist not only in design and construction, but in the multitude of practical details that enter into every building. He sees them as a complete whole as no other person connected with the building can. Each of the tradesmen can advise you in the problems of his own trade, but the architect can advise you in the intricate correlation of all of these—to the end *you* so ardently desire, the creation of an artistic home—*beautiful* because *practical and harmonious.*

The trained architect sees the home as a whole, complete and occupied. He places the furniture in his mind's eye on the plans. He foresees the effects of decoration and furnishings, and plans for those effects. He foresees the necessities of housekeeping and provides for them. He can with the most modest priced materials obtain for his clients' needs a building most appropriate and with enduring charm. He knows not only what heating is best to use for *your* building construction and exposure—where the piping can and must go—what kind, size and shape of radiator for each room, hall, etc.,—but where it can best be placed to exert greatest heating efficiency with the most artistic and unobtrusive effect.

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THE RAILWAYS HAVE THE FLOOR.

What makes the railways so saucy now? Everybody knows that their conditions are straitened, but what is there in that to give them a license to talk back when they are heckled? The Eastern railways are finding courage lately, but in their boldest moments they do not talk like the breezy Westerners. Out in Chicago, before an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, forty-one railways are asking for permission to earn their living, and they are acting just as though it was their right. Here is a sample dialogue:

> "Don't you think it is rather mismanagement and the selling of blue sky and water that has hurt the roads more than State commissions?" asked Everett Jennings, counsel for the Illinois Public Utilities Commission.
>
> "It's just such wild statements as you have made that have hurt their credit," replied Mr. Wade.

As is well known the meat packers are rolling in wealth on account of their war sales. Also it is known that their rates are unduly low, being made so in order to get their attractive business, large lots, long haul, and sure pay. But they are far from having a heart for the woes of those who help them to their profits, and they sent their counsel to look after their interests. The more they pay out the less they will have left, and why should the poor packers pay the railways any more than they have to, at a time when the railways are under discipline and in fear of their lives? Accordingly the packers' counsel asked Mr. Wade, the St. Louis banker, what was the matter with the railways. The answer leaves nothing to be desired in precision:

> I attribute it largely to the attacks of State Railway Commissions in reducing the railroads' revenue; to onerous acts by State Legislatures, and to wild and extravagant charges against the railroads.

The attorney for Kansas shippers asked why the railways combined in their application, and the President of the Chicago & Great Western replied: "The reason why we are combining our efforts is that all of us are in the same need." There was plenty more of the same sort, and the phenomenon calls for an explanation. Perhaps it is the courage of despair. Perhaps it is the consciousness of the goodness of the cause. In any case there is all the difference in the world between the manner now and the manner when the railways were seeking to get something they knew they ought not to have. They were wise not to approach the people in the manner in which they approached the Legislatures. When men are asking for what is their right, and which they need very badly, the tones of their conversation are not likely to be subdued, and the dialogue is more direct.

Also why does the Commission send a single Commissioner to Chicago? Has the case been decided in principle, so that the full board has no need of further illumination unless Commissioner Daniels finds the case different from that of the Eastern roads? Is it possible that the Commissioners are convinced by the figures which they are auditing monthly, and that they need no more arguments than the statements which everybody does not read on the financial pages? The decision is coming soon, and what may be expected if it is right appears from the evidence regarding conditions at St. Louis. According to the testimony of the President of the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Bush:

> Nine industries in St. Louis dependent on railroads have been obliged to curtail their forces some 10,000 men, and their payrolls on that account are $588,000 less a month than in times of normal business. The loss in wages of employés of those nine St. Louis industries would aggregate $7,000,000 a year.

If that money were being brought into St. Louis and being spent as it recently was, would not St. Louis find things brisker? Would not any city feel brighter and better prepared to face the future if the circulation of railway money were only as active as it was not long ago? The question is now put to the people. It is no longer necessary to put it to the Federal Commission, but it is still necessary to convince the sort of State Commissioners who are not ashamed to persist after they have got their answer. It is necessary to leave them to the people. That is the secret of the straight talk of the railways and the bankers in company where recently they were so apologetic.

MR. FETHERSTON'S GOOD WORK.

It is a pleasure to be able to commend the good work of the Street Cleaning Department of this city during and after the big storm of Saturday and Sunday. To clear away the heavy accumulations of slush was no easy task. In spite of the comparatively high temperature it was a real snowstorm, and while the fall in the lower part of the town was only four inches, it was eight inches at Washington Heights and in the Bronx. With a drop in the temperature of only a few degrees while it lasted the storm would have become a veritable blizzard and the best efforts of the department could not have prevented a serious delay of traffic.

As it was, by energetic work well directed the business streets and main thoroughfares were all clean before evening yesterday, and commendable progress had been made in the side streets and less traveled avenues at least as far north as Morningside Park. This good work was accomplished by beginning on time, while the storm was at its worst; by the employment of a sufficient number of men and vehicles, and the use of snowplows to clear the sides of the roadways in many streets where a complete removal of the snow in so short a time was impossible. Commissioner Fetherston has proved that he can do just what he said he could do, when he is not too badly handicapped. The hope will be general, however, that he will not have another chance to show his ability to battle with a snowfall before the real Spring comes.

A BAFFLED PEACEMAKER.

A few days before the death of James Creelman in Berlin the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, gave an interview to that gifted and experienced journalist. The report of the conversation, with due attestation of its authenticity, was printed in The American yesterday. The Chancellor talked much about his imperial master. He presents to us the now familiar picture of the Kaiser as a man of peace, to whom the thought of war has always been indescribably painful, who worked with all his soul and all his strength, as one "filled with some great religious emotion," to prevent the present European conflict. It is an impressive delineation, but it suggests the thought that if in this interview von Bethmann-Hollweg told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about Wilhelm II., then the world should begin at once to redraw the portraits of its great historic personages. Genghis Khan must have been a pious monk, always praying in the desert; Attila a harmless strolling player, Alexander the Great a lyric poet, and Napoleon a simple farmer, all of them compelled by some end-shaping and powerful divinity, against their will, to be fighting men. If we must begin the work of revaluation with one near and known to us, truth and justice demand that we free the reputations of these earlier heroes from the taints that make them so unpopular with the peace societies.

It is a tale many times told, but the Chancellor tells it best. The "inward strain" of the Emperor's "night-"and-day effort to save not only his "own people, but the other peoples "of Europe, from the unspeakable "suffering and loss of a general war "even changed the ordinary expres-"sion of his face." Peaceful progress for his people has been his ideal, his dream. To that he has devoted all his powers. So when England and Russia, but before all England, seemed bent on war he "knew neither rest "nor sleep while he could do anything "to prevent such a frightful calamity "to the human race and to his own "beloved people."

> We sat at the table together, working, working, working for Peace. I saw him change word after word in his telegraphic appeal to the Czar. I saw him show absolute mental agony as he hesitated between one word and another, seeking with an eagerness impossible to describe to select the very word that might most influence the Czar to save Europe from the horrors of war.

Misdirected effort and needless mental agony. Why Russia, why the appeal to the Czar? Why not a firm word to his great and good friend and ally Francis Joseph of Austria? The black clouds of war were gathering in that quarter. "Mr. Chancellor, Aus-"tria's note to Servia means certain "war, war between all the great "Powers. I instruct my Ambassador "at Vienna to say to Count Berch-"told that I will have none of it. "Tell Austria plainly that if she per-"sists in her madness I will quickly "bring her to her senses." That would have stopped the war at its beginning; it would have spared the Kaiser his mental agony, his people their awful sacrifice of blood. Was any such message sent? Exactly the contrary. Six Powers have now published their diplomatic correspondence, and in all those six books there is not a line to show that Germany spoke one restraining, sobering word to Austria. That she gave Austria a "free hand," that she promised her support as an ally, has been made known to all the world by Germany herself. She rejected Sir Edward Grey's appeal for a peace conference of representatives of England, France, Italy, and Germany to consider measures to avert the threatened rupture, and she warned all the Powers that the trouncing of Servia was Austria's private affair—they must keep their hands off.

Is the Kaiser a potentate or a puppet? If he is what the world has always taken him to be, the dominant figure in his empire, then, working against war like a man "filled with some great religious emotion," he could have found means to make his work effective. He could have bent his Ministers and his Generals to his imperial will. There would have been no war. If he is a mere puppet, mastered and overborne by the war party in Berlin, why, then, there is a case for another revaluation. We have looked upon Wilhelm II. as a great Emperor, resolute and controlling. If his Chancellor's story is true, then he is too weak and infirm of purpose for his great responsibilities. The Kaiser's admirers must make their choice—either he wanted war and egged Austria on to begin war, or he is an Emperor only in his gauds and trappings, who lets his real men of State lead him around by the nose.

All the German apologists put the blame on Russia or on England. The latest, and on the whole the ablest, examination of the evidence of the diplomatic correspondence from the German point of view which has come under our notice places the responsibility for the war on Russia because of her early mobilization. Austria felt that the order to mobilize meant war with her, Germany regarded it as a menace not to be disregarded. That is the view imputed to the Kaiser by von Bethmann-Hollweg. What the Germans all forget is that Russian diplomacy is vastly abler and more efficient than their own. The world has not yet seen the vitally important documents in the case, the interchanges between Vienna and Berlin. But we may be very sure that from the very day the note was dispatched to Servia Russia knew what was in the wind. She could put no faith in Austria's plausible assurances—nobody could—and she knew that behind Austria stood Germany. It was the old Bosnia-Herzegovina game, and Russia was not to be duped or bullied a second time in a matter of such momentous importance to her. Russia would have behaved like a simpleton had she not made ready, and events instantly justified her. Yet while Germany was giving all aid and encouragement to Austria to start the conflagration, von Bethmann-Hollweg would have Americans believe that the Kaiser suffered mental agony and distress of soul over the choice of words in a message intended to dissuade the Czar from putting his fire apparatus in order. Decidedly, it is the most dislikable picture of the great Hohenzollern that has ever been put on exhibition.

PUZZLING OVER MEXICO.

Carranza's agents in this country insist that the conditions in Mexico City, including scarcity of food and water and the threat of rioting, have been greatly exaggerated. By whom? All we know of what is going on there we get from the capital itself. There is no doubt that the foreign diplomats have been greatly alarmed and bewildered. Communication has lately been interrupted again. Zapatistas occupy Tacubaya and Xochomilco, which is as if armed enemies of the Government of New York were in force at Fordham and Inwood. Zapata's men are also numerous along the line of the railway, and threaten to block all access to the capital from Vera Cruz. These facts have not reached us through Villa or by way of the North. The people in Mexico City are in peril.

The chief anxiety in Washington seems to be that Carranza should do something to conciliate European nations whose representatives in Washington have been asking many questions at the State Department. His settled determination to do nothing he is asked or advised to do would be more disconcerting if there was any evidence of his ability to do anything. Only the war in Europe has prevented annoying international complications, but the American people are keeping commendably cool, and the hope that some easy way out of the muddle will yet be found sustains the spirit of Washington. There is a great deal of talk of military preparations in various parts of Mexico, but it seems as if the fighting spirit of the complicated rebellion against all authority and all law had been at least temporarily subdued. Confirmation of a triumph for Villa at Guadalajara is lacking, and so is proof of various reports of victories won by Carranza's men.

KITCHEN CABINETS.

> There is no kitchen Cabinet. There are no backstairs advisers. — The World.
>
> When did Colonel House resign?—The Sun.
>
> When Colonel House calls on the President he always goes in the front door.—The World.

Order, gentlemen, order; let there be no violence. What is a kitchen Cabinet? How many Presidents of the United States have been subjected to sinister influences? How many of them have had visitors who did not come in through the front door? Garfield had General Swaim and Colonel Rockwell, but they were in evidence not only at the front door, but on the steps, and all the world knew of their relations with the President—relations in no way discreditable. Cleveland's chum was E. C. Benedict, but Mr. Cleveland went cruising on Mr. Benedict's yacht in sight of all the world, Robley D. Evans being frequently in the party. Abner McKinley seldom went to the White House, and his brother's kitchen Cabinet consisted almost solely of Mark Hanna, who was a Senator and was entitled to give the President his advice. Mr. Roosevelt's kitchen Cabinet consisted almost entirely of public officials, such as his Secretary of the Interior, and if there were exceptions they were such honorable and distinguished men as Dr. Albert Shaw and President Butler of Columbia University. Mr. Taft was perhaps occasionally the victim of bad advice, but it always came from men entitled to advise him, such as Secretary Ballinger, and if Charles P. Taft exercised any influence over him it never became apparent. Harrison and Arthur had no kitchen Cabinets of any kind.

As for Colonel House, his relations with the present President are simply those of friendship, and there is nothing to criticise in the fact that the President chooses to ask for his judgment in matters wherein Colonel House is an authority. Our Presidents are not and never have been the kind of men to be amenable to "backstairs influence," if that phrase is used in any unpleasant sense.

A NEW VIEW OF SUNDAY.

A new view of the influence of Mr. William Sunday, the rude revivalist, is expressed in an article in The Christian Register, an organ of the Unitarians. Mr. Sunday is hailed as "an asset of liberal religion." To argue thus is to argue curiously, but the point is made clearly. We should not care to reprint some of the sayings of Sunday upon which the theory is based that rigid orthodoxy, as interpreted by this too vigorous exhorter, will tend to strengthen the various religious denominations which are considered unorthodox but are nevertheless working sincerely for the spiritual regeneration of mankind. To be sure, extreme orthodoxy, insistence on the letter rather than the spirit, harsh and uncompromising interpretation, have always been the assets of religious liberalism, for they have served to give it life. Illiberality must breed liberalism, but the writer of this article would not have Mr. Sunday's negative value in this respect passively accepted by people who reject his doctrines and yet believe in the need of widespread religious teaching.

In spite of his vulgarity, his freedom of utterance which often seems blasphemous in print, as his own emotional power must be felt before his language can be justified, Sunday preaches "definite theological doctrines." There is no doubt of it. His creed is as old as Calvin and Knox. But when his arguments confuse liberal religious ideas with moral laxity, this liberal writer would have "the "gospel of Channing and Emerson "and Edward Everett Hale and "Charles W. Eliot frankly and kind-"ly stated." Thus he would institute a sort of liberal religious revival, a getting at the human heart through the mind, which might not be more efficacious than Sunday's revival is with people of small mentality, which assuredly would not tend to undo any good work Sunday may have done, but would broaden and strengthen the reawakening of the religious spirit, which is undoubtedly one of the phenomena of the present hour.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Delaware Clings to the Whipping Post.

In voting by a large majority against the abolition of the whipping post the House of Representatives in Delaware has shown how conservatism can degenerate into stupidity. Delaware's archaic whipping-post law can justify itself only by pointing to its lineage from the Middle Ages. True, penologists like Magistrate House and Colonel Roosevelt, in their horror of wife-beaters, have urged this brutish punishment for brutish men. But it defeats its own object. The disgrace of a public flogging reacts upon the beaten wife. She will fear and feel the stigma, and she will shrink from bringing it on her family by complaining. If she enters complaint, the man returns from the lashing angry and incensed, not against the strong-armed jailer, but against the weak woman who was the occasion of his suffering.

But lashes are also bestowed in Delaware on tramps, "confidence" men, thieves, highwaymen, and disorderly persons. A large proportion of men who become tramps is of broken-down drunkards or otherwise physically and mentally defective. They need medical treatment, not the cat-o'-nine-tails, and work in the open air on State farms. As for the others, we recall that Warden Meserve of the New Castle County Workhouse in Delaware resigned after scourging 235 men, saying that those who were lashed never reformed, but became hardened criminals. It is possible that Delaware is to some extent protected from invasion of the criminally minded from other States by the prevalent fear of the whipping post. But this advantage, so far as it is obtained, is acquired at the expense of any sane effort at reform of criminals and by a means that brutalizes prisoners, executioners, and—it seems certain—legislators.

Effects of Colors on the Nerves.

The noted effect of a flaunting red upon a bull makes the observations of neurologists and decorators on this color, as more than usually disturbing to the human emotions, seem probable enough. Mr. William Sloane Coffin, speaking in Minneapolis the other day on color schemes, remarked that the keeper of an up-to-date restaurant could do nothing better than to use rich reds and golds in the fashion of Louis XIV. in order to increase the demand for lobster and other luxuries.

People can tolerate red when they are "flush" and prosperous, but it gets "on their nerves" when hard times come. Crazy persons manifest a self-torturing fondness for the color—as we know from the letters sent by them to the newspapers, decorated with elaborate pen flourishes in tints of which red predominates. In time of business depression Mr. Coffin recommends that storekeepers stock up in colors of restful green, blue, or the peaceable Chinese yellow; for of all colors yellow is the great unifier, typifying the sun and laughter, warmth and comfort. He goes so far, even, as to say that if a man and wife find themselves constantly bickering they would do well to discard red decorations in the home for yellow, as likely to bring peace. To "see red" would be dangerous.

The Trials of an Artist.

Mr. Barnard's bitter complaint of the way in which his sculptures for the New York Public Library have been set up strikes at the very root of our public attitude toward art. There is nothing unusual in the case. From the artists who design advertising posters to the artists who design decorations for public buildings the tale of conflict between those who design and those who execute is the same. There is only one remedy. The artist who designs a decoration should have full control and responsibility until it is in place, unless the artist designing the entire work of which the decoration is a part has such control.

Of the main figure in "The Arts" group Mr. Barnard says: "The head and torso lack between eight and nine inches of marble, and the entire leg of the woman is set back from its proper position." This vivid description will capture the public imagination. The necessity of having your anatomy exactly right is deeply felt in this day of expert surgery. No one who in any way has become aware of beauty of precision and accuracy and skillfulness of hand will fail to sympathize with Mr. Barnard's desire that the creatures he made should be left as he made them.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

A Comparison of English and German Treatment of Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has announced a general blockade of all English ports and of all northern French ports by means of submarine torpedoes, with the additional notice that this blockade would be enforced against neutral vessels without inquiring into their neutrality or into their destination, and without regard to the safety of vessel or passengers or crew. The pretext given for this disregard of neutrals is that British naval power is being used to exclude supplies from Germany and that on one occasion a British passenger steamer displayed an American flag to mislead German submarines and escape destruction at their hands.

Our remonstrance against this subjection of neutral vessels to indiscriminate destruction was met by the reply that if we would induce England to discontinue her interference with supplies for Germany she would desist from her threatened destruction of our ships.

England then announced that so far from discontinuing her interference with supplies to her enemy, in view of the threatened destruction, without notice, of any ships approaching the English or northern French ports, she would, on the contrary, by the use of force, definitely and completely embargo all traffic with Germany, even by neutrals. Out of regard for the neutrals, she further announced that she would respect and guard the safety of neutral crews and passengers, ships and cargoes, but would not seek to confiscate or condemn the ships or cargoes. This was evidently out of a desire to conform scrupulously to the general spirit and intent of the international rules of warfare, and to afford to neutrals all the advantages accorded to them in the cases of what is known as an ineffective blockade, an attempt to evade which does not involve the penalty of capture and condemnation. The justification set forth by England for this novel course is the supreme right of self-defense against a piratical and equally novel method of warfare proclaimed and carried on by Germany against the Allies, and to which the neutrals have only made a platonic and ineffective remonstrance, which Germany has defiantly declined to heed.

PAUL FULLER.

New York, March 3, 1915.

GERMAN ARMY ORDERS

Defended Against the Strictures of Professor Mather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have in the past published for the benefit of your readers so many articles of enlightenment on events of the great war that I feel confident that my request that the following lines be given space in your valuable paper will be complied with:

In your today's issue Frank Jewett Mather writes that Section 75 of the German Military Regulations enjoins soldiers to keep diaries. On this point permit me to state emphatically that such an order does not exist. Your correspondent has apparently confounded this with the order to the effect that the Captain of every company has to submit a daily report to the Colonel, who in turn reports to headquarters.

The allegations made on the strength of a book written by Professor Bedier would afford considerable amusement to any one at all familiar with German military affairs did they not tend to create erroneous impressions, especially in this country, where so little is known about international affairs in general and German affairs in particular.

The order alleged to have been issued by General Stenger is couched in such crude and incredible language that the falsehood on the face of it is quite evident. Again, the signatures alleged to have been affixed to the order are given in such style as to strengthen the conclusion that they are mere inventions.

For the benefit of your readers permit me to explain that an order issued by the commander of a brigade is given only to the regiments, and not to the companies direct. The commander of the brigade passes the order along to the Colonel of each regiment, who, in turn, passes the same on to the battalions, which then issue instructions to the individual companies, or the Colonel issues a regiment's order, which can only be signed by the Colonel. No premier Lieutenant or chief of company has any right to issue an individual order of such far-reaching importance, and an order signed in the manner described by your correspondent, namely, first the premier Lieutenant, then the Colonel, and finally the commander of the brigade and Major General, is utterly impossible.

While the article under discussion dwells at great length on the so-called German atrocities, the reasons for the shooting of non-combatants are, to all appearances, deliberately omitted. True, human nature in times of war quickly turns toward brutality, but we know only too well that in all such cases where civilians suffered the German soldiers were provoked by franc-tireur activities.

The most excellent joke in your correspondent's article is his comment upon the lack of German civilization. He might have gone a step further by advising some representative Germans to come to America, and acquire civilization from American politicians and United States grafters.

MARTIN MOSES.

New York, March 6, 1915.

CHURCH LAW OF DIVORCE

Logical and Squares with Christian Doctrine, Dr. Myers Holds.

Marble Collegiate Church,
New York, March 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial paragraph in The Times entitled "Applying Logic to Divorce" comments on the sermon recently preached by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant. The Times of March 3 reports:

> The present law of the Episcopal Church, which recognizes only one cause for divorce and which permits its clergy to remarry only the innocent party in a divorce obtained upon this ground, was characterized by Dr. Grant as not Protestant, not English, and not modern. * * * It is Roman and mediaeval.

Permit me to draw attention to the fact that the marriage law as above stated antedates in substance both mediaeval and Roman influences. It is derived directly from the teaching of Jesus Christ. This statement may be verified from the Gospels: Matthew v., 31 and following verses: xix., 9; Mark x., 11 and following verses; Luke xiv., 18. For all who believe in Jesus Christ as a divine teacher and lawgiver, this is the end of controversy on this subject.

The Times paragraph first referred to says that the abolition "of the one cause for divorce now recognized as adequate * * * is in strict logic the alternative to divorce practically at will of the contracting parties. * * * The claim of indissolubility * * * can no more easily survive the admission of one cause for divorce than that of a dozen or a hundred." The "strict logic" of the sentences quoted is not apparent to my mind. The one cause for divorce which is allowed by Jesus Christ is the offense which ruptures the relationship of man and wife. They are husband and wife only so long as each is faithful to the other. Any overt act of infidelity on the part of either breaks the bond; and the Lord Jesus Christ says the innocent party to the contract may put away the guilty party for this cause, and this cause only. The law of the State of New York is plainly based on the law of Jesus Christ.

There is "strict logic" in the law of divorce as propounded by Jesus Christ. It does not tend toward "divorce practically at will of the contracting parties"; but it is the most efficient safeguard for pure marriage ever promulgated.

ALFRED E. MYERS.

GERMANY AND THE SEA.

Is It a Case of Bargaining for Scraps of International Law?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express appreciation for the discerning sanity of views expressed in your editorial "What Germany Offers"?

When stripped of technicalities, which Mr. Asquith called "juridical niceties," does not the German position amount to this: Germany declares that she will become pirate against neutrals, as well as against her enemies, unless neutrals strip Britain of the advantages of sea power which Britain undoubtedly commands, and on which Britain has for a century built her security?

If it be the duty of neutrals thus to nullify sea power fairly acquired, why has Germany striven so eagerly to attain it? Suppose that Germany had achieved the coveted superiority over Britain's naval power, what ground has any neutral to believe that such "scraps of paper" as the Declaration of Paris, the Declaration of London, and the Hague Convention of 1907 would be less ruthlessly disregarded by Germany than was the "scrap of paper" by which Germany had jointly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium?

Pertinent for Americans is also the question whether "Britain's monopoly of the seas"—of which we had no occasion to think until Germany's interest led her to agitate against the "arrogance" and the "outrage"—has been more oppressive or menacing to us than Germany's eagerly sought monopoly of the seas would be likely to become? Would it not be better in this connection "to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of"?

One question more. Unless we are ready as neutrals to defend the entire body of international law—which is the more vital as a nation is less militant—is it expedient for us to bargain for such remnants of international law as Germany may promise to respect—for a consideration? International law has now become merely what the least scrupulous belligerent, taking stock of his own interest and power, "decrees" to do. Does it comport with American dignity or interest to become the cat's-paw for such a power? As our action would inevitably embarrass the antagonists, would it be neutral?

E. H. VICKERS.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., March 5, 1915.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

War Prevented Amicable Settlement of Near Eastern Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of George Louis Beer published in The Times last Sunday, reference is made to a recent Anglo-German agreement relative to the interests of the two countries in the Nearer East. Mr. Beer's statement that "practically nothing of an official nature about these negotiations has been divulged" overlooks Sir Edward Grey's account of their tenor given to the House of Commons on June 29, 1914, when the Foreign Office supply was under discussion.

Agreements with both Turkey and Germany, Sir Edward explained, were initialed and ready to be signed, but must await signature until certain preliminary conventions should be concluded between Turkey and Germany. Until the treaties should pass this final stage Sir Edward was unwilling to give a complete explanation of their contents. He could and did, however, sketch certain features of the arrangement covering points which the debate then in progress had brought up:

> Great Britain was to abandon her claim to participate in the control of that section of the Bagdad Railway extending from Bagdad to Bussora. In return both Germany and Turkey engaged that the railway should go no further than Bussora—that is, not to the Persian Gulf, which the Turkish concession formerly obtained by Germany would have permitted. British trade was to enjoy equal rights and equal rates with German over the railway, and there were to be two Englishmen on the Board of Directors. By agreement with Turkey, British control of the navigation of the Tigris was assured. Turkey also formally recognized the status quo in the Persian Gulf—i. e., the predominance of British interests there. In return, the British Government agreed to a 15 per cent. increase of the Turkish customs—an increase hitherto opposed on the grounds that the additional revenue would be used by Turkey to complete the Bagdad Railway, and that this railway, if it ran to the gulf, as the concession allowed, would constitute a serious menace to British rights there.

Judging from this statement by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the prospective Anglo-German agreement witnessed a conciliatory spirit on both sides, and was not unfavorable to England, as the extract quoted by Mr. Beer from Rohrbach's book would lead one to suppose. It is possible, of course, that the texts of the various conventions, which on June 29 Sir Edward Grey was expecting to publish shortly, would show that England was giving more than she got, but that cannot be inferred from the evidence now in hand.

Probably the war broke out before the treaties had reached formal conclusion.

VIOLET BARBOUR.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 4, 1915.

A PRAYER.

Not safety, Lord, from mean, from
sordid things,
From these I stand rock fast and
clearly see
That never may they hold my soul in
fee—
There I need ask no help from Thee.
Protect me Thou when all my wild heart
sings,
Grant Thou Thine aid through all my
stormy span,
To steel my heart, my shaken soul to
free,
When passion drives upon me like a
sea,
When sweet loved voices call to me,
To fight like beast at bay—to be a man!

O. C. A. CHILD.

PLAN TO FIGHT BIGOTRY.

Knights of Columbus Ask Aid of All Religions.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Commission on Religious Prejudice, appointed by the Knights of Columbus at their convention in St. Paul in August, 1914, ended a two days' meeting here today. Those in attendance were: Colonel P. H. Callahan of Louisville, Chairman; Albert G. Bagley, Vancouver, B. C.; Joseph L. Scott, Los Angeles, Cal.; Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston; Thomas A. Lawler, Lansing, Mich. Colonel Callahan, in a statement, said today:

"The commission has been investigating the philosophy underlying the waves of religious bigotry with which the country is visited from time to time. We are gratified with the magnificent support being shown by the general press throughout the country in condemning bigoted publications and their supporters.

"As a result of this investigation the commission has reached the opinion that these bigoted attacks made upon religion come largely from three classes: First, those who fail to appreciate the constitutional provision regarding freedom of religious worship or to understand the belief of those professing a religion other than their own; second, those whose purpose is to destroy not only the Catholic religion, but all religion and all duly constituted government; third, perhaps the worst class comprises those who, despite their expressed motives of high purpose, are actuated solely by sordid mercenary considerations.

"The commission invites the co-operation of societies and organizations of all religious beliefs to the end that the constitutional provision regarding freedom of religious worship may be understood and upheld. The commission will request the Postmaster General to make a public statement regarding his position on the exclusion of non-mailable matter in view of the decisions of the United States Courts apparently overlooked by him in his annual report."

CHURCH ENTERS NEW HOME.

Central Presbyterian Meets in Madison Avenue Reformed Building.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith preached his first sermon yesterday morning in the new home of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. For more than forty years the edifice has been occupied by the congregation of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, which, owing to inability to obtain a permanent pastor, decided to sell the property to the Central Presbyterian organization.

Dr. Merle-Smith welcomed the old members of the Reformed Church who have agreed to retain their pews and join with the Presbyterian Church in its new field of work. The combined membership of both churches has resulted in the renting of all the pews on the main floor and many in the gallery. Despite the bad weather the attendance was large.

Under the pastorate of the late Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge the Madison Avenue Reformed Church was one of the notable religious organizations in the city. Dr. Merle-Smith said he hoped to carry out and perpetuate the traditions and purposes of that church with the combined efforts of both congregations. He also announced that the special offering taken up a week ago for the support of the missionary workers maintained by the Central Presbyterian Church was $14,200. Fourteen missionaries are supported in China and three in Kentucky.

Dr. John Douglas Adam preached in the afternoon service. Next Sunday afternoon Dr. Hugh Black, who has supplied the pulpit during the greater part of the season, will preach in the afternoon.

ART NOTES.

Water Color Exhibition of Rowlandson at Knoedler Galleries.

When William Blake inveighed against Thomas Rowlandson his vision deserted him. No one has been visited more steadily by the comic spirit in art or entertained her more royally than Rowlandson. The collection of his water color drawings at the Knoedler Galleries holds something for every one, from the student of manners to the student of the liveliest line that ever described a merry scene. Perhaps nothing in the exhibition is better than the gouty invalid upon whose swollen extremities the kettle is pouring a scalding stream, while his pretty attendant and a swain are flirting in the doorway. One hears the peals of that jangling bell whose rope the invalid has been pulling in vain. One hears the oaths that leave those empurpled lips, the snarl of the cat as it escapes from under the overturned table, and the soothing assurance of the dilatory nurse. No story was ever more plainly told, but the art has suffered not a jot in the telling. One can even forget the story in the light gayety of the buoyant line, the pale charm of the color, and the classic vitality of the forms.

An exhibition of the work of the art department of the Ethical Culture High School adequately demonstrates the soundness of the principles on which the training is based. Emphasis is placed upon breadth of training in subjects allied to art, such as history, languages, and chemistry, which are considered as opening doors that lead to the thought of other nations and to knowledge of the laws of light and color. After two years of high school work, the student may select art as his major subject, giving two hours a day to design, drawing from life, and modeling. Visits are paid weekly to the Metropolitan Museum, and objects are studied there in connection with their history, notebooks are filled with motives, and the eye of the student is kept familiar with a high standard of design. All this might be done, one must confess, with results quite different from those confronting the visitor to the present exhibition. Either the teaching is exceptionally intelligent and stimulating or the pupils have very remarkable gifts. The pottery especially is interesting. A set of tiles are Egyptian in design and show close study of museum originals, but they are not copies of tile designs. Other objects are bowls, jars, and vases. These are modeled in clay to scale with use of templet. Under the direction of the instructor in chemistry formulas are worked out, glazes ground, weighed, mixed, and applied. With an experienced potter the objects are fired in the kiln and the temperature and time noted for the perfect fusing of glaze. Thus every bit of the work is done by the pupil from the sketch for the original design to the finished product. Again, however, the same course might be pursued with less impressive result. The tiles shown were accepted as worthy exhibits at the Architectural League exhibition, and throughout the work gives the impression of having been done by young artists, not by high school pupils studying art. Obviously the students are held by their instructors to an artist's standard of accomplishment. The exhibition, which represents the work of a school that has not yet completed its second year, is in the nature of an educational triumph.

Labor and the Minimum Wage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday an article appeared under the caption of "A Minimum Wage; Organized Labor Not Unanimously Against It," and signed by Maud Nathan, President of the Consumers' League. In the article she said that I, in a written statement to the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, expressed views favorable to the minimum wage law. She further quotes me as stating at the Civic Federation meeting on Feb. 26 that organized labor unanimously condemned the minimum wage law for women. As both of the statements made by the lady are incorrect, I take this opportunity of calling attention to same.

The statement which I am credited with was made by Miss Inez Milholland on behalf of a minimum wage law. My statement before the commission was made on the afternoon of Jan. 7, and does not appear in that part of the record. I did not state that organized labor unanimously condemns the minimum wage law for women, which the stenographic report of my speech before the Civic Federation on Feb. 26 will show.

HUGH FRAYNE,
General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

New York, March 2, 1915.

BLAME BAD METHODS, EXONERATE TARIFF

Norristown's Hard Times Manufacturers' Own Fault, Redfield and Investigator Say,

AND TIMES NOT SO HARD

Few Cases of Charity Found and Payroll Decrease Small—Foreign Competition Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Redfield today replied to the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County, Penn., which, in a communication to President Wilson, charged that hard times in that county, of which Norristown is the principal city, were due to the Underwood tariff. Mr. Redfield made public a report of an investigation conducted by D. M. Barclay, Commercial Agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was assigned by Mr. Redfield to ascertain what there was in the charges of the Montgomery County Association. According to Mr. Barclay and Mr. Redfield, there have been no hard times in that locality due to tariff changes. The trouble, they contend, is the absence of careful business methods.

In a letter to President Wilson, transmitting a copy of Mr. Barclay's report, Secretary Redfield says:

"It is evident from the appended report that the conditions are not as they have been represented to you. As against the statement that women sit helpless in cold, dismal rooms, and that their children face starvation, it is found that the Associated Charities of Norristown, in January, 1914, extended aid to twenty persons, and in January, 1915, to 73 persons in a total community of over 27,000. Of the 73 persons aided in January, 1915, not all were mill workers.

"In view of the facts submitted respecting the negligible importations, the injurious trade customs and the unintelligent competition in certain lines, it is evident that such of the manufacturers in this district as may have suffered need, rather, careful attention to business methods than the imposing of a tariff tax to sustain them while carrying on business under conditions that are essentially unsound."

The list of manufacturers furnished by the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association was made up of twenty-five plants. In addition to this list, information was obtained from five concerns whose names were not included in the number furnished by the Manufacturers' Association. Of the thirty concerns visited and concerning which information was secured, twelve were not members of the Manufacturers' Association.

Statistics Analyzed.

Of the thirty concerns mentioned, fifteen admit, says Mr. Barclay, that their business could not be directly affected by the tariff, while twelve state that foreign-made goods could come into direct competition with their products, and three refuse to give any information.

Of the twelve firms which assert they could be hurt by foreign competition, five produce low-priced seamless hosiery, five medium-priced and low-priced woolen cloth, (these concerns are carded wool manufacturers;) one cottonade and cotton worsteds, (a substitute for low-priced woolen cloth,) and one woolen and worsted carpet yarns and knitting yarns.

The fifteen concerns not directly affected by the tariff are divided as follows: One manufacturing wood screws and bolts; one men's shirts; one cigars; one circular rib-knitting machinery; one dealer in lumber and builder; one paper boxes; one rag rugs; one boilers, stacks and heavy machinery; one structural and ornamental iron work; one galvanized range boilers and tanks; one rubber tires; one asbestos pipe-covering material; one radiators; one fibre materials, and one cast-iron plumbers' supplies. The three concerns refusing information are furnaces and steel plants, and are all under one management.

A table is presented to show that at dates given, mostly late in 1913 and early in 1914, the number of employes on the payrolls of the different factories in Montgomery County was 5,390, and that the number had decreased to 4,629 in December and January, 1915. Mr. Barclay says a further study of the table shows that the decrease was confined almost entirely to eight concerns as follows: Seamless hosiery, 161 fewer employes; seamless hosiery, 260; seamless hosiery, 60; structural iron works, 40; fibre materials, 50; range boilers, 55; rubber tires, 30, and boilers and stacks, 62. The report continues:

"Several manufacturers stated that there are certain abuses and evils which now exist and have existed in the textile industry for years which affect the business as no tariff ever could. The greatest of these evils are 'cancellation' and 'protection.' The first puts it to the option of the buyer whether he will take goods which he has ordered and contracted for in good faith. The second enables the buyer to get his goods at market price at time of delivery in case the market has fallen off, when the period between the time the contract was made and the date of delivery may extend over several months.

Undue Advantage to Buyers.

"The hardships entailed by the second evil can readily be seen, for in a market where there are constant fluctuations due to speculation, as exist in the cotton and wool markets, which make the price of the raw material used by textile manufacturers, the practice of allowing the buyer to get his goods for less than he bargained for, in case the market price has fallen between the time of purchase and delivery, often causes a heavy loss.

"Another evil is that of buyers playing one manufacturer against another, and the consequent cutting of prices to get business. It was stated that many producers of hosiery and woolen cloths frequently sold at a loss in order to make a sale, hoping thus to secure a permanent customer.

"The statistics of imports show that if the sales of American hosiery manufacturers were less in 1914 than in previous years it was not on account of a flood of foreign importations, the importations being an extremely small percentage of the American product. Moreover, the statistics of imports by countries show that nearly all the imports of hosiery are from Germany. The imports from that country have greatly fallen off since the war began, and since then—a period of nearly seven months—American hosiery manufacturers have had practically no foreign competition. Furthermore, during this period they have had the benefit of the low price of cotton.

"The chief cause of complaint heard from the manufacturers of woolen cloths in Montgomery County is the high price of raw material. The high price of raw material now prevailing is due entirely to supply and demand. The large orders for woolen goods to supply uniforms, blankets, &c., for the armies in the field in Europe have caused such a demand for raw material that prices have steadily advanced."

In his report Mr. Barclay quotes a large hosiery buyer, who recently made a thorough investigation of the present condition in the trade, as follows:

"I am of the opinion that men's cotton hosiery, for which there is but little demand, and which sells for 25 cents and 35 cents a pair, could have been bought in Europe at a lower price than those which prevailed at home before the war. Outside of this item the home manufacturers have full control of the American market on both men's and women's hosiery.

"The reason for this is that within the last few years a great demand has sprung up in America for 'shiny' hosiery, and American manufacturers have full control of the bulk of this class of merchandise. American manufacturers who have not been progressive enough to change the character of their product to meet the large demand which exists for merchandise in the above-mentioned group are the ones who are running behind."

SAYS U. S. ROBS CITY OF $1,000,000 A YEAR

Deportable Aliens Add That Sum to Tax Burdens, Kingsbury Tells Audience.

MONEY NEEDED FOR POOR

New York Greater Than Any Foundation in Philanthropy—Praises Mayor's Firmness.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury told an audience at the Church of the Messiah last night that $1,000,000 a year is wasted by his department paying bills for deportable aliens that the national Government ought rightly to settle, but which the Federal authorities have found a way to evade.

Mr. Kingsbury urged that the people of New York ought to call the matter to the attention of the national Government in some emphatic way and to get back this $1,000,000 a year for the use of the city. He said he had taken the matter up through official channels without effect.

"The diverting of this $1,000,000 from our local funds is made necessary," he said, "through a recent change in the national policy toward aliens. Formerly there was a head tax of $4 each on immigrants which was kept in a separate fund to reimburse cities for taking care of deportable aliens. But the separate fund was recently abolished and a large amount of money—more than enough to pay the expenses of the entire Immigration Department—was turned into the general funds of the United States.

"Cities were supposed thereafter to depend on appropriations by Congress to reimburse them for caring for deportable aliens, but Congress refused to make appropriations and so we were left high and dry with the aliens on our hands and $1,000,000 a year in bills for their care.

"That million could be well spent helping food supplies for our poor. You know we have to let them go without butter at one meal each day and without coffee at another. I wanted to give them the cup of coffee and the butter, but I found that even so small an item as the butter could cost $28,000 a year and the cup of coffee $57,000 a year."

A question put to Commissioner Kingsbury insinuated that Mayor Mitchel could not be seriously intent upon solving the problem of unemployment because "he was put into office by the richest foundation in the world, and a solution of unemployment called for social democracy."

The question caused Commissioner Kingsbury to launch into vigorous defense of Mayor Mitchel's Administration.

"I have undertaken to do some things in relation to private institutions for the care of committed orphans," he said, "which have brought down upon Mayor Mitchel as much pressure to have me squelched as any one man ever had to stand up under. Yet I want to say he has not been moved.

"Our youngest Mayor has proved himself a sturdy fighter, and I want to say no man or group of men could control him. No foundation is rich enough to make him wear its collar. For that matter, the richest foundation in the world is not such a philanthropist as Mayor Mitchel himself, as head of the city Government, for the Government spend for philanthropy $11,000,000 a year in my own department. Taking in Bellevue and the allied hospitals, the city spends $17,000,000 a year, while with the public baths and all the expenditures for social welfare its annual bill amounts to $60,000,000. That is more than Mr. Carnegie has given for libraries, for instance, in all his life.

"Less than two decades ago the charities department was a standing scandal to the community, and a source of unlimited graft. Now it is scrupulously operated for economy, efficiency, and service to the people. We recently bought a coffee roaster which saves us $20,000 a year on our coffee bill alone."

Mr. Kingsbury referred to recent assaults upon private charity organizations as unfair. He said he proposed to have his department stand in close cooperation with the private agencies in their defense.

"The pirates of politics you would think might be satisfied with corrupting Judges and dickering with contractors," he said, "but they are not. They are reaching out their nervous fingers toward the field of private charity, and we must mobilize our whole force, public and private, to fight off the common enemy."

"We're on!" shouted a man in the audience when Commissioner Kingsbury, answering a question, said he did not know anything about the activities of Lawrence Veiller at Albany as a so-called lobbyist of the private charity organizations against widowed mothers' pensions measures. Mr. Kingsbury said he favored pensions for widows, but believed no law should be adopted this year, as it would be better to write a better bill next year out of the jumble under consideration.

DYNAMITE RELEASED DOG.

Chasing a Fox He Became Wedged in Crevice of Rocks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., March 7.—After being imprisoned for forty-eight hours in a crevice in the rocks at the side of a hill, Bob, the champion fox-hunting dog of this neighborhood, was restored to his master, Robert Washer, this afternoon with the aid of dynamite and crowbars.

Mr. Washer took Bob fox hunting last Friday. The case had not gone far when the dog ran yelping into the crevice, wriggling his way in, until he became wedged between the rocks. There he stuck. Mr. Washer tried to haul him out, but had to give it up. He decided to use dynamite. With several neighbors he worked about the place all day yesterday, placing small charges where he hoped they would do the trick without hurting Bob. He swore he would blow down the whole hill if necessary.

After a dozen small charges had been set off without success the rescue squad returned this afternoon with crowbars. They pried loose a large stone, and out trotted Bob. The dog seemed little the worse for his ordeal.

Plea for Guardian Home.

To permit its work to continue free from financial restriction, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, has issued another appeal for contributions to endow its seventeen cottages in its model home at Pleasantville, N. Y. The running expenses of each cottage amount to about $1,000 a year. Any donor establishing such an endowment will have the privilege of naming the cottage to which the fund is devoted.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch Soloist—Goldmark Symphony Played.

Mr. Stransky made his Sunday concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday a memorial of Carl Goldmark, the Austrian composer, by playing his symphony called "Rustic Wedding" as the principal orchestral number of the program. The memorial was a little belated, as Goldmark died more than two months ago; but it was fitting and proper that there should be one, even a little late. The symphony has been in the repertory of the Philharmonic Society for thirty-eight years; for it was performed on Jan. 13, 1877, by the Philharmonic under Theodore Thomas, for the first time in America. Not many modern symphonies have had a longer or more honorable record than this, which is a "symphony" only by courtesy, makes no pretense to depth, deals with a "program" only in most general terms, and grapples with no problems of "Weltschmerz." But there are spontaneous melodic invention in it, and the workmanship of a master musician; and the sincerity and charm of the music have given it the substantial position its has ocupied and still occupies. Mr. Stransky did well to play it, and to recall the part the Philharmonic Society took in advancing Goldmark's fame by introducing not only this symphony but also the "Sakuntala" overture to the American concert rooms for the first time.

The soloist was Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch; he played Chopin's concerto in E minor, which has had a revival this Winter to the neglect of its fellow in F minor. He played it with much poetic grace and delicacy of sentiment, yet not without brilliancy in some of its iridescent decorative passages, and with a masculine strength that kept far from the sentimental and the morbid. He presented the concerto in one of the modern revisions of it, in which the orchestral introduction is shortened, the instrumentation somewhat enriched, and certain passages, notably that at the close, are made more brilliant. The final octaves in this version he played with splendid bravura. It was on the whole the performance of an accomplished artist, one to enhance the high esteem in which Mr. Gabrilowitsch is held.

Before the concerto come Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave," played with vigor, fine color, and precision, and after it Beethoven's overture, "Leonore No. 3."

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

First of Series of Concerts Given—Mukle-Fryer Recital.

The musical events of last night included the beginning of a series of concerts by the Russian Symphony Society at the Park Theatre, a recital at the Bandbox Theatre by May Mukle, 'cellist, and Herbert Fryer, pianist, and the usual Sunday-evening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Russian Symphony Society had a miscellaneous program, for which the soloists were David Bispham, baritone; Mme. Harriet Scholder-Edlin, pianist; Frederick Fradkin, violin; Jacob Altschuler, viola, and Bernard Altschuler, 'cello. Mr. Bispham sang "Wotan's Farewell," from "Die Walküre," and three songs, to which he added as an encore a reading from Turgenieff, set to music by Arensky. Mr. Bispham was in his characteristic mood, and the audience received him warmly. Mme. Scholder-Edlin played Liszt's concerto in A. As an interlude between the two parts of the program Margaret Wycherly recited an "Ode to the Strings."

The program for the recital of May Mukle and Mr. Fryer comprised Brahms's sonata in F and an unfamiliar sonata in B flat by Camille Chevillard, both for 'cello and piano and for 'cello solo; Boccherini's sonata in A, Percy Grainger's very effective arrangement of a "Sussex Mummers' Christmas Carol," and an "Old English Melody" arranged by Herbert Fryer. Chevillard's sonata is a serious work, weighted with a rather dull second movement, but generally interesting. In the piano part there is a flavoring of ultra-modern chord progression and chromatic harmonization, but the 'cello part is generally diatonic and idiomatic for that instrument. In general the style seems to show the influence of Franck, especially the first movement, where there are reminders of Franck's violin sonata. Miss Mukle and Mr. Fryer played the composition, as they did the other music, sympathetically and capably.

At the Metropolitan Opera House there was an unusually long list of soloists who took part in a program arranged from Verdi and Puccini. Those who sang were Mmes. Destinn, Braslau, Case, and Schumann, and Messrs. Paul Althouse and Riccardo Tegani. Among the numbers were the Quartet from Act III. of "La Bohême" and that from "Rigoletto." Mme. Destinn sang airs from "Madama Butterfly," "Tosca," and "Il Trovatore." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the Introduction to Act III. of "Manon Lescaut," the Overture to "Sicilian Vespers," and the March from "Don Carlos."

RABBI GOLDSTEIN WEDS.

Miss Betty Fischel His Bride—1,000 at Marriage Services.

The wedding of Miss Betty Fischel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fischel of 118 East Ninety-third Street, and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the synagogue of the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, of which the bridegroom is minister. The ceremony was performed by Professor S. Shechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Rabbi M. Z. Margolies of Congregation Kehilath Jeshurum, and Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. More than 1,000 persons were present. The bride was attended by her sisters, Mrs. David Kass and Miss Bertha Marion Fischel as matron and maid of honor, the Misses Rose Fischel and Lillian Goldstein as bridesmaids and Diane Leamon as flower girl.

The wedding souvenir consisted of a classical Hebrew play, which was translated from the original by the bride and bridegroom. The young couple will go South for a short trip, and on their return will reside at 1,186 Madison Avenue.

Benefit for Chapin Home.

The annual dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm is to take place at the Plaza on Friday evening. The program includes three one-act playlets, with dancing to follow. The amateurs who will appear in the plays include the Misses Emily C. Barker, Anne Callisher, Laurada Chipman, Marjorie Cochran, Ethel Mapes, Joan Packard, Ethel Stickney, Carrie W. Schumann, Beatrice Wood, Helen Zagat, Fanny P. Wilcox, Mrs. Harry Young, Mrs. Henry A. Aring, Evert Jansen Wendell, Howard M. Peck, Vinton Freedley, Ralph W. Carey, and Francis and Frederick C. Guerrlich.

Phi Delta Theta Men to Dine.

The New York alumni of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, together with the Columbia University Chapter, will celebrate the sixty-seventh anniversary of its founding next Monday night with a dinner at the Hotel Astor. Francis A. Winslow, ex-District Attorney of Westchester County, will be toastmaster, and among the speakers will be United States Supreme Court Justice James C. McReynolds, President Guy Potter Benton of Vermont University, John Emerson, and Judge Julius M. Mayer.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

GEN. ANDERSON DEAD AT UNIVERSITY CLUB

Noted Indian Fighter Stricken by Heart Disease While Reading Newspaper.

SERVED IN PHILIPPINES

Commanded Three of the Army's Crack Mounted Regiments—Classmate of Frederick D. Grant.

Brig. General George S. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, died of heart disease at the University Club yesterday afternoon. He had not been in good health for a long time, and was reading a newspaper in the lobby of the club when stricken. He had passed away before medical aid could be obtained. He would have been 66 years old in September.

General Anderson was appointed to West Point from New Jersey in 1867, and on his graduation in June, 1871, was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Sixth Cavalry. Among General Anderson's classmates at West Point were the late Major General Frederick D. Grant, and Brig. Generals George B. Davis, Daniel H. Brush, and Edgar Z. Steever.

Immediately following his graduation from West Point General Anderson was ordered to the West to join the Sixth Cavalry, then playing an important part in the Indian fighting that raged in the West in the early '70s. It was as an officer that General Anderson participated in the first of his many Indian campaigns. His first fight was against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in the old Indian Territory. Until 1877 General Anderson was almost continually in the saddle, and saw service in Kansas, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

In 1877 General Anderson was ordered back to the Military Academy at West Point as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. He remained on duty at the academy until August, 1881, when he was again ordered west to take part in the suppression of Indian uprisings in Arizona and Colorado. In 1885 he was promoted to a Captaincy and assigned to duty as the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.

When it was seen that war with Spain was inevitable President McKinley offered to make General Anderson an Inspector General of Volunteers, but he declined the honor, and told the President he preferred to remain with the Sixth Cavalry. The Sixth did not get into the Santiago campaign. Shortly after the treaty of peace was signed at Paris, General Anderson, then a Major of regulars, was transferred to the command of the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, and went to the Philippines in command of that organization. As Colonel of that regiment he had a prominent part in the fighting that was necessary to crush the first and most troublesome of the Philippine insurrections.

In 1901 General Anderson was ordered back to the Sixth Cavalary as its Lieutenant Colonel, and remained with the regiment until he was promoted to Colonel in 1903, and transferred to the command of the Eighth Cavalry. In 1906 he commanded the First Cavalry, and it was while commanding that regiment that he was detached and ordered to Washington as a member of the then newly created General Staff of the army. While a member of the General Staff he served as Chief of Staff of the then Department of the East on Governors Island.

After being relieved of duty on the General Staff General Anderson was assigned to the command of the Ninth Cavalry, his being the distinction of having commanded in a period of five years three of the army's crack mounted commands.

Shortly after his promotion as a Brigadier General General Anderson was sent to the Philippines to command the Department of the Visayas. He was in command of that department when he applied for retirement, after more than forty years of active service, in 1912. After his retirement he lived most of the time at the University Club. His health had been steadily declining for the last two years.

LECTURES ON DRAMA.

N. C. Wilkinson Talks on "Midsummer Night's Dream" Production.

The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Washington Square Players was given yesterday afternoon in the bookshop of the Boni Brothers in the neighborhood of the square. Norman C. Wilkinson, the artist, who did the Granville Barker production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," gave the first talk.

Hiram Kelly Moderwell, author of "The Theatre of Today," introduced Mr. Wilkinson, who explained the significance and authority for the different features of the production. He said they had gone to the folio editions and could show the authority of their interpretations of the stage directions of the folio for everything they had done. It had been their intention, he said, in their treatment of the play to bridge the chasm between the staging in the days of Shakespeare and the modern realistic method. A general questionnaire followed in which there were many queries about the gold fairies. Mr. Wilkinson explained that the fairies might have been silver or blue or red, but that gold was their idea of representing these unmortals.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYERS.

Settlement Actors Give First Dramatic Program in New Theatre.

The Neighborhood Players gave the first program by the dramatic group of the Henry Street Settlement on Saturday night and again last evening in their attractive new theatre which stands in Grand Street, near Pitt Street, and is called the Neighborhood Playhouse.

The program was in three parts. There was "The Glittering Gate," Lord Dunsany's ironic playlet that has been used in the répertoire of the Irish players; "Tethered Sheep," a two-act comedy by Robert Gilbert Welsh that deals with the moonshiners in the Southern mountains, and "The Maker of Dreams," a quaint fantasy by Oliphant Down that has been played before on the London vaudeville stage. These plays will be repeated next Saturday and Sunday and again on the evening of Saturday, March 20.

Galety Company Not to Tour.

It has been decided to send the Gaiety Company appearing in "Tonight's the Night" at the Shubert Theatre back to London to present the musical comedy in George Edwardes's famous playhouse instead of keeping it in America to tour the larger cities. The engagement at the Shubert will end after a few more weeks. Grossmith & Laurillard, who brought the company to New York, have obtained the English rights to "On Trial," "Under Cover," "The Dummy," "The Song of Songs," and "Potash & Perlmutter in Society" during their stay here. It was these managers who produced "Peg o' My Heart" and "Potash & Perlmutter" in London.

Italian Meeting on Suffrage.

Votes for Women will be discussed in Italian at a meeting this evening in Public School 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue. In the chair will be Mrs. J. F. de Castelvecchio, and the speakers will be John G. Freschi, F. H. La Guardia, Carlo Dalboni, Mr. Giustiniani, and Mme. Aino Malmberg. The meeting is under the direction of the Greenwich Avenue Social Centre Suffrage Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. All visitors will be welcome.

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

Vaudeville Entertainment at Century Opera House Nets $6,000.

The second entertainment of the series being given for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America was presented in the Century Opera House last night. It was a vaudeville program arranged by the heads of the Keith and Orpheum circuits —E. F. Albee, A. Paul Keith, and Martin Beck—who had more than fifty stars who volunteered their services to choose from.

Lillian Russell told of the work of the fund and May Irwin introduced the entertainers as they appeared. Miss Russell characterized stage people as the most generous class in the world, which explained why some of them had to go to the fund's home for their last years, and at the same time explained the possibility of such a home. The actress said that if it would be any inducement she would dance with any man who would come to the ball, the next event in the series of benefits, while she felt sure Daniel Frohman, the fund's President, would make the same offer to women.

Those who contributed to the program were the six Brown brothers from "Chin-Chin," Ryan and Lee, the Arnaut brothers, Nan Halpern, Cole and Denahy, Frank Fogarty, Belle Blanche, Tom Dingle and the chorus from "Hello, Broadway," Muriel Hudson, Will West, Bernard Granville and the chorus from Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," Willa Holt Wakefield, Belle Baker, Walter C. Kelly, Grace La Rue, and Marshall Montgomery. A song revue led by Sheehan, Halley, and Penfold, in which the Knickerbocker, Marathon, Tuxedo, and Actors' Fund quartets and Botsford's Harmonists took part, closed the program. This feature was directed by George Botsford. Bijou Fernandez was in charge of the brigade in the lobby.

The receipts aggregated $6,000. Mr. Frohman will leave for Chicago today to arrange a benefit to be given there on March 19.

FROHMAN-BELASCO PLAY.

Managers Select "A Celebrated Case" for their All-Star Revival.

"A Celebrated Case" has been selected by Charles Frohman and David Belasco for the all-star revival they will make this Spring. Mr. Belasco is at work on the manuscript, making the few changes necessary for the contemporary stage, and the production will be made as soon as possible.

"I am delighted with the outcome of my conference with Mr. Belasco," Mr. Frohman said yesterday, "so much so that I am delaying my trip abroad to share honors with him on the opening night. Although our star cast still needs three names to complete it, I am glad to announce some of the players. Otis Skinner will play Charles Coghlan's part of Jean Renaud. Nat C. Goodwin will be seen in the rôle of Dennis O'Rourke, Helen Ware will be Madeline Renaud, and Minna Gale Haines will return to the stage to play the Duchess. Elita Proctor Otis, Florence Reed, Beverly Sitgreaves, and Frederic de Belleville will be others in the cast."

Mr. Belasco was equally enthusiastic.

"We have had a fine week together," he said, "Mr. Frohman and myself. It was like old times when we used to do this work together; but it was strange how we found ourselves so much younger in our ideas than then. It is our plan to produce 'A Celebrated Case' in the manner in which really vital stage work should be produced, and depend upon acting rather than upon the artificial externals of the theatre."

CHILDREN TO GIVE COMEDY.

Juvenile Performance of "Daddy Long-Legs" Set for April 9.

A performance of Jean Webster's comedy, "Daddy Long-Legs," will be given by juvenile players who are pupils of the Rehearsal Club Professional Children's School, in the Gaiety Theatre, Friday afternoon, April 9. For a number of years juvenile performances of successes have been a feature of the Spring season, last year's offering being a child presentation of "Grumpy."

Mrs. Willard D. Straight and Miss Jean Greer are at the head of the committee arranging the entertainment, which will be for the benefit of the Rehearsal Club. Miss Jane Hall, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. James B. Taylor, and T. S. McLane are others on the committee. Boots Wooster, one of the children appearing with Ruth Chatterton in the play, has been chosen for Miss Chatterton's rôle.

DR. JOSEPH H. RAYMOND.

Was Health Commissioner of Brooklyn from 1882 to 1886.

Dr. Joseph Howard Raymond, who was Health Commissioner of Brooklyn from 1882 to 1886, died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Brooklyn seventy years ago and educated at the Brooklyn Polyclinic Institute, Williams College, Long Island College Hospital and Columbia University.

He was formerly a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and was editor of The Brooklyn Medical Journal from 1888 to 1903. He had been Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the New York Department of Health, Professor of Hygiene of the Long Island College Hospital, Secretary of the Hoagland Laboratory, and Secretary of the Polhemus Memorial Clinic. He was the author of a text-book on physiology which went through three editions, and of "The History of the Long Island College Hospital and Its Graduates."

FAMOUS DETECTIVE DEAD.

Pierre Fortune Jaume Passes Away in Paris in His 70th Year.

PARIS, March 7.—Pierre Fortune Jaume, the famous detective, died here today. He was 69 years old.

M. Jaume gained an international reputation through his solving of crimes. Among these were the murder of Bailiff Goffe, the killing of Baroness de Lard, and the slaying of five persons at Pont-à-Mousson. The authorities were on the point of abandoning the last-named case for lack of a clue, when M. Jaume took charge. Within forty-eight hours he had arrested the murderers through the finding of a trousers button. The detective wore picturesque disguises whenever necessary.

J. Frank Dillont Dies, Aged 74.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, March 7.—J. Frank Dillont died at his home here last night after a short illness, aged 74. He was born in England, but lived in Brooklyn until 1910, when he retired from business. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, Master of Stella Lodge, F. & A. M., Brooklyn, and a member of the Midwood Club and of the Society of Old Brooklynites. A widow, son and daughter survive him.

Justin McCarthy Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 7.—Justin McCarthy of Brooklyn, who came here for his health, is in a precarious condition. There had been a rally for several days past, which led the physicians to believe that he would steadily improve. Today he seemed to have a sinking spell which has caused some apprehension. He suffers from uremia. Mrs. McCarthy is at his bedside in the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim.

Fined for Annoying Actress.

Ethel Loraine of 270 West Thirty-ninth Street, member of a vaudeville troupe which appeared last night in the Jefferson Theatre in Third Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, caused the arrest of Anthony Grace of 438 East Thirteenth Street, Louis Cornovelle of 438 East Thirteenth Street, and Matthew Polgopto of 377 Second Avenue. She said they followed her to and from the theatre and insulted her. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan of the Men's Night Court and were fined $10 each.

GEN. VASSILIEFF DIES; SPENT $100,000,000

Russian Naval Attache Was in Charge of His Country's War Purchases Here.

PERSONAL FRIEND OF CZAR

Ambassador Bakhmeteff and Staff Arrive from Washington to Attend Funeral Service.

Major General Dimitry Stepanovitz Vassilieff, 44 years old, Acting Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy here, and in that capacity in charge of the buying of war supplies for Russia in this country, died yesterday morning at the Plaza, where he had established his New York headquarters. Ambassador Bakhmeteff and several of the members of his staff came to New York from Washington on learning of the Attaché's death, and were present at a private funeral service held last evening.

General Vassilieff had served as Attaché for six years. He was a personal friend of the Czar, and for several years previous to his retirement from active service in the Russian Navy on account of illness, in 1908, he was the Czar's aid aboard the royal yacht. He came to this country first in 1900 to join the Russian battleship Varyag, which was built at Philadelphia and finished that year. His first post on the ship was that of paymaster, though shortly after she left American waters he was made a Lieutenant and later a Captain. On retiring on account of the same illness which caused his death, intestinal trouble, he received the title of Major General.

After the outbreak of the war General Vassilieff had complete charge of Russia's purchases here, and before illness rendered him unable to continue his work it was said that he had spent nearly $100,000,000 in America. Commander I. Mishtowt was sent to New York on Feb. 16 to succeed him.

Two private funeral services were held at the hotel yesterday—one at 2 P. M. and the second at 7 P. M. The body will be taken to the Russian Catholic Church, Ninety-sixth Street near Fifth Avenue, today or tomorrow, and a church service will be held tomorrow. The body then will be placed in a vault, awaiting the first opportunity to transport it to Petrograd.

General Vassilieff is survived by his widow, who was at the hotel with him. She is the daughter of Admiral Rimsky Korsakoff of the Russian Navy.

SYRIAN BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

The Rev. Raphael Hawaweeny Buried in Cathedral.

With all the pomp and ceremony of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Rt. Rev. Raphael Hawaweeny, Syrian Bishop of that denomination in North and South America, was buried last evening under the high altar of the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, 301 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was the first one of his faith ordained in this country. The funeral services began yesterday morning with a solemn requiem mass celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alexander, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Germanos of Alaska. For a week the body had lain in state in the Brooklyn cathedral.

More than 1,000 church dignitaries and worshippers crowded inside the church yesterday. On the streets outside 4,000 men and women waited until the afternoon for the funeral procession to pass through the neighborhood. Thirty Syrian priests, robed in costly vestments, acted as an escort to the hearse.

W. H. P. PHYFE DIES SUDDENLY

Compiler of Dictionaries Stricken With Angina Pectoris.

William Henry Pinkney Phyfe, 58 years old, a writer, died suddenly last night in his home at 22 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Phyfe retired at about 10 o'clock and a few minutes later called to his wife that he was ill. Mrs. Phyfe summoned Dr. Oastler, the family physician, and Mr. Phyfe died shortly after his arrival. The physician said death was due to angina pectoris.

Mr. Phyfe compiled and published several dictionaries and other books, among which was one entitled "18,000 Mispronounced Words." He was a member of the Century Club. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Edith Bell Phyfe, and two sons.

Mr. Phyfe was born in this city, the son of James Duncan and Mrs. Julia M. Pinkney Phyfe, and was a member of the class of '79 at Columbia University. He married Miss Edith Toms Bell of New York on Feb. 17, 1909. Mr. Phyfe traveled a great deal in this country and Europe, making a close study of orthology and pronunciation. He was a member of the American Spelling Reform Association and the American Philological Society.

Mrs. Cornelius, 100 Years Old, Dies.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 7.—Mrs. Sarah Jane Cornelius, who was born at Corem on March 14, 1814, died at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Joseph P. Hallock, at this place tonight. Mrs. Cornelius was a member of one of the oldest Long Island families, many of whom lived to be more than 80 years of age. Mrs. Cornelius until about six months ago was possessed of all her faculties, and was able to read without the aid of glasses. She lost her health rapidly, however, and for the past three weeks her death was daily expected.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID SMITH, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 30 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He retired last year from the Department of Water Supply, where he had been employed for forty years. He volunteered twice during the civil war in the Thirteenth Regiment, in 1861 and 1863. After the war he served for seventeen years as a volunteer fireman with Pacific Engine Company, No. 14, in Brooklyn.

ANDREW A. WHYTE, formerly a bookkeeper in the Hudson County Bank, in Jersey City, died yesterday at his residence in Ridgefield Park, N. J., where he had lived since his retirement a year ago.

HARRY S. GRIMES, a director and former President of the National Grain Dealers Association, and a director of the National Grain Dealers Insurance Company, died at his home at Portsmouth, Ohio, yesterday. He was 63 years old.

JOHN S. SILVER, President of the First National Bank of Cranbury, N. J., since 1884, died suddenly of acute indigestion at his home in Cranbury yesterday. He was 73 years old.

FRED W. MORSE, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad for thirty-four years, died yesterday at Montpelier, Vt. He was 70 years of age.

FRANCES LOUISE ROSENBLUTH, wife of Dr. Benjamin Rosenbluth, of 1,326 Madison Avenue, died yesterday morning at her home after four weeks' illness. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Berlin of Brooklyn. Besides her husband and parents she is survived by two daughters, Evelyn and Constance Rosenbluth.

GERSHOM ARNOLD SEIXAS, for more than fifty years a lawyer in this city, died on Friday at his home in New Rochelle in his eightieth year. Six years ago he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Seixas is survived by his widow and nine children.

SARAH LOVELL IDE is dead at her home in Laconia, N. H., according to word received here yesterday. She was the widow of Charles Kingsbury Ide of Philadelphia. She was born seventy-eight years ago and was the daughter of Judge Warren Lovell of Laconia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ABELS.—March 4, 1 East Tremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Abels, a son.

HERMAN.—March 5, 39 Claremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Herman, a son.

OPPENHEIM.—March 6, 600 West 133d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Oppenheim, a daughter.

OSTEN.—March 2, 419 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Osten, twin daughters.

PARIS.—March 3, 75 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Paris, a daughter.

SCHULANG.—March 2, 65 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Schulang, a daughter.

Born.

WOLFE.—March 3, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolfe, a son.

WOOLF.—March 1, 1,074 East 14th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Woolf, a son.

Engaged.

DOBROEZYNSKI—LEVENSTIEM. — Bessie Levenstiem to Samuel Dobroezynski.

FRIEDMAN—FELSENSTEIN. — Esther E. Felsenstein to Abraham Friedman. No cards.

HERMAN—LASAROWITZ.—Mollie Lasarowitz to Louis Herman.

HERTZBERG—KAUFMAN.—Esther Kaufman to Abe Hertzberg.

HIRSCHKORN—WATERS.—Betty Waters to Samuel Hirschkorn.

HYAMS—DIETZ.—Sadie L. Dietz to Milton Hyams.

IMERBLUM—LEVY.—Beulah Levy to Alex. Imerblum.

JACOBY—KAUFMAN.—Hattie Kaufman to Dr. Max Jacoby.

JANOWSKY—FISCHER.—Nora Fischer to David L. Janowsky.

JOSEPH—APT.—Estelle Apt to Emanuel C. Joseph.

LEVINE—LA PORTE.—Olga La Porte to Joseph Levine.

LEVISON—FINKENTHAL.—Sara Finkenthal to Robert H. Levison.

LEWENTHAL—LONDON.—Gertrude London to Myron Lewenthal.

LUBELL—SCHWARTZ.—Anna Schwartz to Jacob J. Lubell.

MARKEL—GARFINKEL.—Ray Garfinkel to Joseph E. Markel.

MERLENDER—ROSEN.—Gertrude R. Rosen to Harold Merlender.

MESHEL—RAPP.—Flossie Rapp to Harry Meshel.

METZLER—HAAS.—Birdie Haas to William Metzler.

OPLER—KALMUS.—Beatrice M. Kalmus to Sidney K. Opler.

RICHTER—CAPLAN.—Beatrice Caplan to Bernard Richter.

ROSENMOND—TISHLER.—Blanche Tishler to Abraham Rosenmond.

ROSENTHAL—MONNESS. — Helen Monness to Charles S. Rosenthal.

RUDOLPH—NEWMAN.—Eva Newman to Max Rudolph.

SIEGEL—GORDON. — Minnie Gordon to Henry Siegel.

STOLOFF—LEVY.—Freda S. Levy to Amtha I. Stoloff.

STONE—BLUMENSTOCK.—Birdie Blumenstock to Samuel A. Stone.

STREAM—HYAMS.—Sophia Hyams to Mervyn Stream.

WIEDER—WOLFENSTEIN. — Edna Wolfenstein to Samuel Wieder.

ZUCKER—LEWINSON.—Emily Lewinson to William Zucker.

ZUCKER—TOBIAS.—Gertrude Tobias to Leo Zucker.

Married.

REINHARDT—FISCHER.—March 2, Miriam Fischer to Meyer Reinhardt.

Died.

AMIS.—On Friday, March 5, 1915, Emma B. Amis, (nee Parker,) wife of Alfred M. Amis. Funeral services at Church of the Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Avs., Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 9, at 11 o'clock.

ANDERSON.—March 7, 1915, Brig. Gen. George Scott Anderson, U. S. A., retired, aged 65 years. Remains lying Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 233 Eighth Av., near 21st St. Notice funeral hereafter.

BEADLESTON.—At Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, March 7, 1915, William Langdon Beadleston, beloved husband of Emma Humphreys Beadleston, and son of the late William H. and Annie Colwell Beadleston, in his 42d year. Services will be held at his late residence, 633 Upper Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, on Tuesday morning at the convenience of the family.

BRAINERD.—Estelle A., daughter of the late Daniel B. Brainerd of Moodus, Conn., died suddenly Feb. 28, 1915, at Willimantic, Conn. Funeral services held March 4th at Moodus, Conn.

COMSTOCK.—Suddenly, on March 6, of heart failure, Alice R. Woodward Comstock, beloved wife of Daniel W. Comstock of 169 West 78th St., N. Y. City. Funeral services in the Chapel of Rev. I. N. Haldeman's Church, 79th St. and Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, March 10. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Century Theatre Club, Woman's Republican Club, and City Federation please attend services.

COTTENET. — Marie Lowndes, on Sunday, March 7, 1915, at 161 Madison Av., after a short illness. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, March 10, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CRONK.—On March 7, 1915, Miriam Sayre, beloved wife of John Cronk, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 113 West 96th St., on Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Peekskill, N. Y. Peekskill papers please copy.

DAVID.—Passed away, suddenly, March 6, 1915, Sarah Harrison David, widow of Capt. Jacob David. Services Monday, March 8, 11 o'clock, at 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

DILLONT.—J. Frank Dillont suddenly at Tarrytown, N. Y., March 6, 1915, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 74 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Fairview and Rosehill Avenues, on Tuesday, March 9, at 3:30 P. M. Friends and members of Stella Lodge F. of A. M., 7th Regiment Veterans' Association, and Society of Old Brooklynites, are invited to attend the services.

DODD.—At Morristown Memorial Hospital, March 7, 1915, Fannie Jasper, wife of Alfred W. Dodd, of Summit, N. J. Funeral services at the home of her cousin, Miss Williamson, 683 Madison Av., N. Y. City, Monday, March 8, at 4 P. M. Interment Mount Auburn, Boston.

DOUBLEDAY. — Suddenly, on Saturday, March 6, 1915, Angelica Barraclough, wife of Stephen Ward Doubleday and daughter of the late John Henry Hobart and Mary Huddart Cushman. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., on Tuesday, March 9, at 10:45 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FEINER.—On March 6, Laura, beloved wife of Edward Feiner and mother of Benjamin, Sydney, and Martin, in her 35th year. Funeral from her late residence, 101 West 115th St., on Tuesday, March 9, at 10 A. M.

FOWLER.—At Richmond Hill, New York City, on Friday March 5, 1915, Jane Maria Landon, widow of Oliver Bartlett Fowler. Funeral services at her late home, 226 Church Street, Richmond Hill, at 8 P. M., Monday, March 8. Interment at Guilford, Conn.

GATELY.—On March 7, 1915, Edward F., son of the late Thomas and Mary Gately. Remains lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Campbell Building. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIFFIN.—Suddenly, on March 5, 1915, John Henry Giffin, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 311 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., Sunday, March 7, at 3 P. M.

GREEN.—Mary E. Richards, wife of Frank Green, on March 5, at her home in Noroton, Conn. Funeral from her late residence Monday, March 8, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:07 train at Noroton. Omit flowers.

HEDDEN.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., March 6, 1915, Albert Emmet Hedden, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 52 Hedden Place, Tuesday, March 9, at 2:30 P. M.

HEMINWAY.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Buell Heminway of Watertown, Conn., in his 77th year. Funeral services Christ Church, Watertown, Conn., Tuesday, March 9, 2 P. M.

HOPSON.—At Kent, Conn., March 7, 1915, Rebecca J. Spooner, widow of John Hopson, in 84th year of her age. Funeral services at her home, on Tuesday, March 9, at 1:45.

HUNTTING.—Saturday, March 6, at Pittsfield, Mass., Ellen M., widow of the late Benjamin F. Huntting, in her seventy-third year. Sag Harbor (L. I.) papers please copy.

KROWL.—Mary A., beloved mother of Harry C. and Carrie E. Krowl, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 335 West 14th St., on Monday at 9:30 A. M.

LATHROP. — At the Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1915, Camilla M., widow of Frederick E. Lathrop and daughter of the late Barret Havens Van Auken and Matilda Hoppock, in her 69th year. Funeral service at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., New York City, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

LINEHAN.—Suddenly on Saturday, March 6, 1915, John de Lacy Linehan, attorney. Funeral from his late residence, 796 East 175th St., on Tuesday, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Thomas Aquinas's Church, Daly Av. Interment St. Raymonds Cemetery.

ODDIE.—On Saturday, March 6, 1915, at the residence of Charles W. Parson, Riverside, Conn., John White Oddie, son of John Ward and Laura E. Oddie. Services at Riverside, 4 o'clock, Monday afternoon, March 8. Funeral private.

PHYFE.—William Henry Pinkney, beloved husband of Edith Bell Phyfe, very suddenly of angina pectoris, at his residence, 22 West 71st St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PORTER.—At Lakewood, N. J., March 6, 1915, Horace, son of the late Oliver Porter and Mary Jane Seal, in his 64th year. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Lakewood, N. J., 12 noon, Tuesday, March 9.

RAYMOND.—At the Long Island College Hospital, after a brief illness, Joseph Howard Raymond, M. D., son of the late Israel Ward and Frances Howard Raymond, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral service at Christ Church, Clinton and Harrison Sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

ROSENBLUTH.—Frances Louise, (nee Berlin,) died at her residence, 1,326 Madison Av., on Sunday, March 7, at 1 A. M., and was interred at Mt. Zion Cemetery.

RYAN.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Marianne, widow of the late J. E. Manners Ryan, of London, England. Funeral services at Lyndon Hall, corner Mill and Catherine St., March 8, at 8:30 P. M. London papers please copy.

Died.

SANDS.—Suddenly, at Port Washington, Sunday, March 7, Louis Sands. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLADE.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 6th inst., Amy L., widow of Frederick Jarvis Slade. Interment services at Greenwood Cemeter, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday afternoon, March 7, David Smith, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, 30 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

SPEIR.—On Sunday, March 7, Lewis Hamilton Speir. Notice of funeral later.

STADHOLZ.—On Sunday, March 7, Louis, age 52, beloved husband of Rose, and father of Frances, Gertrude, and Mrs. A. Rosenthal, and son of Mrs. E. Stadholz and the late Samuel Stadholz, brother of Edward. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STICKNEY.—Charles W., of 471 4th Av., city, and of Somersworth, N. H., on March 6. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Monday, March 8, at 8 P. M.

TAYLOR.—March 6, Jennie Stearns Taylor. Funeral services at her late residence, 899 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

TOWNSEND-GREEN.—Killed in action, on March 3, 1915, in France, Henry Russell Townsend-Green, aged 25, oldest son of J. H. Townsend-Green of London, England, and Cornelia A. Russell of New York City, Captain in the Queen's Westminster Rifles, now with the British forces in France. Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

WATSON.—March 7, James, beloved husband of Anna M. Watson, aged 70 years. Funeral services at chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., Wednesday, at 12:30.

WEIL.—Suddenly, March 6, Gertrude Weil, widow of Max Weil and beloved mother of Mrs. A. L. Cone, Mrs. L. M. Strooch, Mrs. H. J. Goldberg, and M. Sanford Weil. Funeral 11 A. M. Monday, strictly private.

WEINBERG.—Josephine, (nee Steinthal,) in her 29th year, beloved wife of Henry, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Steinthal. Funeral from H. Myers & Co. Chapel 228 Lenox Av., on Tuesday, March 9, 10 A. M. Interment at Acacia Cemetery, omit flowers, Baltimore papers please copy.

WHYTE.—On Sunday, March 7, 1915, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., Andrew A. Whyte. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, March 9, 1915, at his home, Ridgefield Park. Trains via West Shore R. R. leave Cortlandt St. 7 P. M., 42d St. 7:15 P. M.

WOOD.—On Friday, March 5, at Islip, L. I., Henry Duncan Wood, son of the late William and Margaret Lawrence Wood, in his 63d year. Funeral Monday, March 8, at St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., on the arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 9:20 A. M. Trains returning leave Islip at 11:27 and 2:20.

BANNON.—Margaret R., 200 West 63d St., March 5. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BERMINGHAM.—Margaret, 43 East 131st St., March 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CLANCY.—Daniel G., 323 East 66th St., March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COMERFORD.—Thomas, 25½ East 60th St., March 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONLEY.—John, 1,277 Union Av., Bronx, March 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

COONEY.—George, 167 Perry St., March 5, aged 40.

DOYLE.—Mary, 135 East 33d St., March 5.

EAST.—Lemuel C., 134 West 20th St., March 5.

FELTUS.—James, 502 West 42d St., March 5.

FUERTH.—Simon, 385 East 157th St., March 5, aged 29.

HANOVER.—Aaron, 62 Avenue D, March 6. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

HUME.—Sister M. Ildephonse, St. Vincent's Hospital, March 5. Funeral private.

KALISHER.—Rebecca, 239 East 72d St., March 5, aged 81.

LYNCH.—Julia, 229 East 95th St., March 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McDERMOTT.—Catherine, 65 East 117th St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McREA.—Delia, 464 East 141st St., March 6.

MANNING.—Isabelle, 234 West 124th St., March 6. Funeral service today.

MOONEY.—Margaret M., 895 Fairmount Place, Bronx, March 5. Funeral today.

MURPHY.—John F., 159 West 119th St., March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Margaret, March 6. Funeral Lexington Av. and 65th St., today, 11 A. M.

PESCHEL.—Wilhelm, 348 East 89th St., March 5, aged 81.

RADZINKY.—Ann, 23 West 106th St., March 5, aged 62. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

RICHARDS.—George, 339 2d Av., March 5, aged 68.

RYAN.—Thomas, 203 West 95th St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHLECTER.—Adam, 1,692 2d Av., March 6. Funeral service today.

SNIFFEN.—Alfred, March 6, aged 64. Funeral 2,343 8th Av., today, 10 A. M.

TUITE.—Catherine, 1,105 1st Av., March 6, aged 55.

WIESMAN.—Agnes, 524 1st Av., March 5, aged 60.

WILSON.—Margaret, March 5. Funeral 1,025 1st Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

AMMERMANN.—Anna M., 261 43d St., March 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

ANDERSON.—Henrietta, 623 5th Av., March 6.

BUCKLEY.—John J., 91 Rutledge St., March 6, aged 46.

DUFFY.—Maria L., 461 Lexington Av., March 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

ENNIS.—Julia A., 201 Penn St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FAY.—Margaret, 234 Greene Av., March 6. Funeral March 9.

FERRIS.—Henry, 371 Driggs Av., March 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—John M., 98 Tillary St., March 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILL.—Patrick, 686 Bergen St., March 5.

HOEFLER.—Annie, 276 Stagg St., March 6, aged 39. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUGHES.—Frederick J., 148 Hall St., March 6. Funeral March 9, 2 P. M.

LAUBLE.—Marie, 604 Onderdonk Av., March 5, aged 30.

LAVIN.—Delia, 212 Schenectady Av., March 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LITT.—Caroline, 208 Maujer St., March 6, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McNAUGHTON.—Ann A., 43 Linden Av., March 5. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

MILLER.—Abram T., 526 Madison St., March 6. Funeral service today.

MULLIN.—James, 597 Myrtle Av., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

O'TOOLE.—Catherine, 26 Court St., March 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

OLSEN.—Theodore, 553 49th St., March 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REEVE.—Charles D., 121 Prospect Place, March 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

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Everything constituting a **perfect piano** of the highest quality is now embodied in the new 1915 model **Waters-Autola** player-piano.

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254 W. 125th St., nr. 8th Av.
371 E. 149th St., nr. 3d Ave.

Died.

RICER.—Harry J., 348 Schermerhorn St., March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SKENE.—Elizabeth J., 640 Eastern Parkway, March 6. Funeral service today.

TASHMAN.—Isaac, 214 Lewis Av., March 5, aged 88. Funeral private.

WHITE.—Charles, 117 East 4th St., March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Jersey City and Hoboken.

BILZ.—Augusta, 189 New York Av., Jersey City, March 6.

LIVINGSTON.—Annie, 122 Jackson St., Hoboken, March 6, aged 49.

MATTHEWS.—Wilhelmina, 252 11th St., Jersey City, March 5, aged 39. Funeral today.

SMITH.—Thomas, 84 Lexington Av., Jersey City, March 6. Funeral service today.

VOLLMAN.—Fritz, 87 Terrace Av., Jersey City, March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

AHERN.—Patrick J., Freeport, March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CRAIG.—Elizabeth, Jamaica, Mar. 5, aged 79.

DAUPHIN.—Leonard, Long Island City, March 6, aged 31.

FINCH.—Arthur L., Union Course, March 5, aged 33.

HEILTENSCHMIDT.—Charlotte, Ridgewood, March 5, aged 88.

KRISA.—Joseph, Jamaica, March 5, aged 2 months.

LIMPERT.—Steven, Ridgewood, March 5, aged 16.

LOUGHRAN.—James, Blissville, March 6. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

MAZEIKA.—Mathew, Woodhaven, March 5, aged 42.

MILLER.—Henry, Hollis, March 5, aged 75.

MINER.—Frances, Rockaway Beach, Mar. 5.

MONEY.—Joseph, Long Island City, March 5, aged 35.

RUSSO.—Carmela, Jamaica, March 5, aged 4 months.

STOLZ.—Benedict, Woodhaven, March 5, aged 34.

Westchester County.

CLAUDET.—Julia, New Rochelle, March 6, aged 80. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

BIER.—Marshall, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BLYNN.—Marianna, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, March 14, 2:30 P. M.

BROWN.—Mildred M., in memory of; died March 9, 1911.

DOUGHERTY.—James E., in memory of; died March 10, 1914.

DRISCOLL.—Patrick, mass, Our Lady of Pity Church, March 11, 8 A. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Bridget, mass, Church of St. John the Evangelist, today, 8 A. M.

GASPARI.—James, in memory of; died March 8, 1910.

GESELL.—George I., Sr., in memory of; died March 8, 1914.

HERBST.—Harold, in memory of; died March 8, 1907.

HILD.—Emilie, in memory of; died March 9, 1905.

HOSTAGE.—Arthur, Jr., in memory of; died March 24, 1911.

KING.—Thomas A. C., in memory of; died March 9, 1913.

LEVY.—David N., unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, March 14, 2:45 P. M.

LEVY.—Wolfe, in memory of; died March 9, 1910.

LOEB.—Joseph S., unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, March 14, 1915.

LOEWY.—Caroline, in memory of; died March 9, 1891.

McCAFFREY.—Patrick, mass, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, March 10, 8 A. M.

McNALLY.—Catherine, in memory of; died March 9, 1910.

MOYNIHAN.—Edward, in memory of; died March 8, 1907.

MYERS.—Max, in memory of; died March 10, 1912.

ROSENFIELD.—Rosa, in memory of; died March 11, 1911.

SOFRANSKIE.—Cecelia, unveiling monument, Acacia Cemetery, March 14, 2:30 P. M.

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The New York Times Index
TIMES SQUARE :: NEW YORK

BASEBALL IN SOUTHERN CAMPS---ATHLETICS---BOXING---BILLIARDS

GIANTS' COLTS FIND DALLAS TEAM EASY

Careless Base Running Cost Many Runs, but New York Wins, 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., March 7.—The youthful Giants beat the Dallas ball team 6 to 3 this afternoon, and ought to have won 10 to 3. They made enough base hits to have added four more tallies, but wasted runs in two ways. One wastage was due to bad coaching at third. The other was the result of constantly trying the hit and run and the double steal, which was not reprehensible, although it did not pan out.

The Giants batted better than they did yesterday. Yesterday they faced curves for the first time this year, so they were not as much bothered by the hooks as yesterday. They rapped out hits in copious quantity in the fifth and sixth innings, made sure of the victory in the two rounds, and would have made it more one-sided had they waited to be batted around instead of taking base-running chances.

However, whether the chance taking was due to poor coaching or to trying plays, it was a highly utilitarian policy, because it helped the players to keep warm. As was the case yesterday, the weather was wintry, only more so. If the players had not read in the papers that they were in Texas they would have sworn they were in Alaska.

Huenke and Kirmayer were the young boxmen who were tried out today by New York. The locals grouped three singles on Huenke in the second inning, and that was all the effective hitting Dallas did.

The poor coaching at third today was done by Flanagan, the pitcher. He let Thorpe and Brainard run home to certain outs, the one with none out and the other with only one out. He made no effort apparently to tell the runners anything, and at that stage when it was foolish to take a long chance for a run. The squad returned this evening to the Marlin fireside and the immediate tutelege of John McGraw. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Piez, lf.	4	2	1	2	1	Harber, rf.	4	0	1	3	2
Br'n'd, ss.	5	1	3	3	2	Schw'd, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Thorpe, rf.	4	0	2	4	0	Crouch, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	2	1	3	M'C't'y, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Rob's'n, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Clark, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Kores, 3b.	4	1	0	2	1	Storch, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Holke, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0	Br'low, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
Smith, c.	3	0	2	2	1	Eunich, 2b.	4	2	2	0	1
Mars'l, c.	1	0	0	1	2	Dunn, c.	2	0	1	5	2
Huenke, p.	2	1	1	0	3	Brown, c.	2	0	2	1	1
*Gipe	1	0	0	0	0	Mul'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
K'mayer, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Brady, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total	37	6	13	27	13	Total	35	3	9	27	17

*Batted for Huenke in the sixth.

Errors — Brainard, Schwind, McCarthy, Eunich, 2.

New York	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—6
Dallas	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

First on errors—New York, 3; Dallas, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Dallas, 9. First on balls—Off Huenke, 1; off Kirmayer, 2; off Mullen, 2. Struck out—By Huenke, 3; by Kirmayer, 2; by Mullen, 1. Two-base hits, Brainard, 2; Eunich. Sacrifice fly. Thorpe. Stolen bases—Brownlow. Double plays—Brainard, Doyle, and Holke; Dunn, Schwind, and Dunn. Hits—Off Huenke, 6 in five innings; off Kirmayer, 3 in four innings; off Mullen, 8 in five innings; off Brady, 5 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Pondrum. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Shutout for Naval Battalion.

The indoor baseball team of the Second Battalion Naval Militia was shut out in its Bay Ridge armory yesterday by the American Nationals, the score being 5 to 0. Pete Marquard and Von Esson, who pitched for the Nationals, allowed seven hits, but they kept them scattered, and only in one inning did the home team have an opportunity to score. That was in the ninth, when Von Esson was hit twice successfully, but he tightened up then and the militiamen were unable to come through with a run. Guare was knocked from the box in the third inning, when the visitors scored four times.

With the bases filled Guare passed a batsman, forcing in a run, and he was then replaced by Curry, who yielded the other three tallies. Pitcher Von Esson featured the game with a home run in the seventh inning. Next Sunday the Second Battalion plays the Bay Ridge Athletics. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
American Nationals	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5	6	3
Second Battalion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	3

Batteries—Pete Marquard, Von Esson, and Apocelloa; Guare, Curry, Hellm, and Underwood.

GOSSIP OF THE DIAMOND.

President John K Tener of the National League says that old Tommy Leach will be of great assistance to the Reds. "Leach is still a grand ball player," he says, "and I am glad to see him remain in our league."

The Pirates are grooming Gerber, a youngster, to fill Hans Wagner's shoes at shortstop. Wagner will play first for the Pirates until his days are done.

The Giants' "pony" battery, Press and Wendell, ought to make good if expert judgment stands for anything. Mathewson discovered Press and McGraw himself discovered Wendell.

Manager Robinson of Brooklyn says that Jack Coombs' arm is as good as ever. "Why he was just at the height of his career when he was injured," says "Robbie," "and the long rest has brought him back into his best shape." Another thing, when Coombs signed his Brooklyn contract with President Ebbets, he insisted on having the ten days' clause inserted because, he said that, if he didn't "come back," he wanted the club to have the right to release him.

"I have heard many people say," says Eddie Ainsmith, the Washington catcher, "that Walter Johnson is going back, but if these same persons handled his deliveries as long as I have, they would immediately change their minds. After I recovered from my injury last September, I handled Johnson and I never saw him faster in my life."

"Cozy" Dolan, the St. Louis player, who was once with the Yankees, finds a $2,450 damage suit on his hands as the result of a prank he played in Spokane, Wash., during the tour of the All Americans and All Nationals last Fall. It is alleged that Dolan grabbed the handle of a moving picture machine while the game was being photographed and stripped the gear of the machine. Among the players who have been named to testify in the suit is Fred Snodgrass of the Giants, who will testify that Dolan received permission from the operator to turn the crank.

Ty Cobb's great ability as a batsman hasn't helped him very much in golf. He played all Winter and is still a poor player. The first time Cobb attempted to drive, he landed on his back. Cobb plays left-handed as he hits and predicts that before he is through, he will abolish the golf theory that a left-hander can not become a great golf player. Manager McGraw also plays left-handed.

Johnny Enzman, who was with Brooklyn last year and was sent back to Newark, is going to make trouble for the Brooklyn Club. Enzman maintains that, according to the agreement between the Players' Faternity and the National Commission, the latter body granted the right of a player to demand the salary he was receiving before being sent back to a Minor League. He has a two-year contract with Brooklyn and will demand that Newark pay him the terms of his Brooklyn contract. Enzman has placed the case with President Dave Fultz of the Players' Faternity.

Manager Charley Herzog of the Cincinnati Reds is getting very modest. He admitted the other day that his club would not win the National League pennant. He says they will finish among the first four. Most people think they will finish among the first eight.

The Long Branch Club of the recently collapsed Atlantic League is making an extensive tour of the South and will play at many of the training camps before they return. Dr. Carlos Henriques, President of the club, has arranged a number of games with big league clubs to be played at Long Branch this season. The following dates have been scheduled: May 16, Cincinnati; May 23, Pittsburgh; May 30, Giants; June 6, Yankees; June 13, St. Louis Browns; June 20, Yankees; June 27, Giants; July 4, Giants; July 11, Cincinnati; July 18, Giants; July 25, Pittsburgh; Aug. 1, open; Aug. 8, St. Louis Browns; Aug. 15, Yankees; Aug. 22, Giants; Aug. 29, open.

Five games have been scheduled with the Giants and three with the Yankees. Last season the Cubans fared very well with their big league opponents.

All the Federal League clubs will be at their training camps early this week. The Federal League camps will be in the following Southern cities: Brooklyn at Brown's Wells, Miss.; Newark at Marshall, Texas; Baltimore at Fayetteville, Ga.; Buffalo at Athens, Ga.; St. Louis at Havana, Cuba; Chicago at Shreveport, La.; Indianapolis at Valdosta, Ga., and Pittsburgh at Augusta, Ga.

The two Canadian clubs of the International League, Toronto and Montreal, are planning to train at Bermuda this month.

FAMOUS CONTRACT JUMPERS

Many Oldtime Stars Were More Proficient Than the Present-Day Crop.

In these days of spirited controversy between Organized Ball and the Federal League over the supposedly unpardonable crime of jumping contracts, it is only necessary to hark back fifteen years to learn that some of the most reliable figures in the forces of Organized Ball today were the very ones who did not frown on any such proceeding at that time. The penalty attached to deserting is heavily dwelt upon in the present day wrangle, but, nevertheless, many of the biggest stars in the National and American Leagues showed no backwardness about leaping to the American League when it was formed.

Those who jumped the National League and landed very safely include John J. McGraw, now with the Giants; Nap Lajoie, now with the Athletics; Bobby Wallace, of the Browns; Bill Donovan, now Manager of the Yankees; Jimmy Callahan, formerly manager of the White Sox; Jimmy Collins, of the old Boston Americans; Bill Dineen, who is now an umpire; Doc White, formerly the southpaw of the White Sox, and many others.

The present raid of the Federals on Organized Ball is not nearly so sweeping as the raid which weakened the ranks of the National League in 1901, 1902 and 1903. In those three years, the National League lost no less than 113 of their players, including the greatest of their stars.

The Brooklyn Club was the heaviest loser, twenty-three players deserting. Prominent among the jumpers from Brooklyn was Dave Fultz, the present head of the Players' Fraternity, who was recalled from Milwaukee during the baseball war but ignored the call and jumped to the Philadelphia Athletics. Willie Keeler was another, and so was Fielder Jones, who is managing the St. Louis Feds.

The Phillies suffered a severe blow in 1902 when "Ed." Delehanty, Elmer Flick, Monte Cross, "Red" Donahue and "Al" Orth all made the leap. Harry Wolverton, a former manager of the Yankees, also jumped at this time. Quite a bunch also jumped the Giants at that time including Mike Grady, "Winnie" Mercer, "Cy" Seymour and "Kid" Gleason. George Davis, the manager, also skipped out, but jumped back the following year.

No less a figure than Christy Mathewson also took the jump. In May of 1902, "Matty" and Dummy Taylor, Sammy Strang and Frank Bowerman who had jumped the Giants all returned. The Yankees in the war got two of Pittsburgh's best players when Jimmy Williams and Jack Chesbro jumped the Pirates.

So it can readily be seen that jumping contracts is no new accomplishment of ball players, including the best and the worst of them.

YANNIGANS BAT HARD.

Brooklyn Regulars Snowed Under in Hard-Hitting Game, 15 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 7.—Manager Robinson's Regulars and Yannigans indulged in a hot batting bee this afternoon. The Daytonas, or second team, took the lead at the beginning and held it to the end. The score was Daytonas, 14; Regulars, 9. Considering the high wind, which blew from the west all afternoon, there were many pretty plays made by both sides.

Sherred Smith, of last year's Newark team, looks like the best prospect of any of the new pitchers. He resembles the late Rube Waddell in appearance and does all his work with his left arm.

Karst, the young Philadelphian, who is down here at his own expense, made the Superbas manager look up in today's game. The youngster had thirteen chances around second base which he handled with ease. In addition to this he poked out a trio of safe ones.

Morning practice was not indulged in. Instead the players hired automobiles and visited numerous orange groves in this vicinity.

Umpire Klem is expected to arrive tomorrow. The touring umpire will officiate at all games played here. The weather today was slightly cooler than that of yesterday. Another game between the same teams will be played tomorrow.

Manager Magee Bars Cigarettes.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNS WELLS, Miss., March 7.—Believing that he was not violating the edict of Robert B. Ward, President of the Federal League Club in regard to the Tip Tops giving exhibitions of baseball on Sundays, Manager Magee had his squad of twenty-four ball tossers out upon the diamond today, and although the weather was a bit chilly the entire squad had a three-hour workout. Grover Land, the big catcher, received a slight injury over his right eye when a bat slipped from the hands of Jim Delehanty, who was hitting fungoes to the outfielders. Manager Magee has laid down a set of rules that should tend to keep the players in good shape throughout the season, cigarettes and the drinking of intoxicants are barred, and the men must be in bed at midnight. "Tex" Westerzil, the regular third baseman, reported today. Business Manager Dick Carroll announced the following tentative schedule of exhibition games: March 16 and 17, Mississippi College, at Jackson, Miss; March 18, University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, La.; March 19 and 20, Tulane University, at New Orleans, La.; March 25, 26, and 27, Mississippi Aggies, at Meridian, Miss.; April 5, University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; April 6, Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta, Ga.; April 7, University of Georgia, at Athens, Ga.; April 8, University of South Carolina, at Columbia, S. C. The team will arrive in Brooklyn on April 9.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Game Between St. Nicks and Boston Thursday Will Decide It.

The championship of the Amateur Hockey League will be decided Thursday night at St. Nicholas Rink, when the St. Nicholas team, which won last year's championship, plays the Boston A. A. seven. The two teams are now tied for first place, each having won six games and lost but one, and the match, which will determine the championship, promises one of the best hockey exhibitions of the season. In one of the early games the St. Nicks were defeated by the Boston A. A. at Boston, and it appeared that the best that could be expected was a defeat of Boston here, thereby creating a tie for first place. The Hockey Club, however, developed unusual strength, and in its game with the Boston A. A. in the local ring scored a victory, so that the Boston seven was again placed on even terms with St. Nicholas.

The one other game scheduled brings together the Crescent A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. tomorrow night. At present the Crescent seven is in fourth place, but a victory over the Irish-Americans will place it in a tie with the Hockey Club for third place in the championship race.

Another international hockey match has been arranged for the St. Nicholas team, which will play the St. Michael's seven of Canada on March 16, rated as one of the strongest in the Dominion. The hockey season will close with the four games of the Canadian professional teams, the first being scheduled for March 18. The Amateur League standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Nicholas	6	1	.857	Crescent	2	5	.286
Boston A. A.	6	1	.857	I.-A. A. C.	1	6	.143
Hockey Club	3	5	.375				

Cooperstown Loses at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Mar. 7.—The Cooperstown National Champion polo team, giving seven goals by handicap, was defeated again at Coronado Beach today, this time by Midwick in the finals for the Hotel Del Coronado handicap cups. The score was Midwick 16; Cooperstown 13. The brilliant team play of Cooperstown swept all before it during the first half of the contest, which was immensely spectacular throughout. In the half the seven goals given Midwick had been covered with one to spare and Midwick had added only two, the half-time count being Cooperstown 8, Midwick 9. It looked as if the Cooperstown team play would break down the opposition, but Midwick unexpectedly developed greater strength. The summary:

Midwick—No. 1, Frederic McLaughlin, 4; No. 2, J. Watson Webb, 4; No. 3, Hugh Drury, 1; Back, Carleton Burke, 0. Earned goals, 9; by handicap 7. Total score, 16.

Cooperstown—No. 1, F. S. Von Stade, 3; No. 2, C. C. Rumsey, 6; No. 3, C. P. Beadleston, 2; Back, Malcolm Stevenson, 2. Total goals, 13. Referee, Thos. Le Boutellier, 2d.

CLARKSON DESERTS DONOVAN'S YANKEES

Big Pitcher Quits the Training Camp in Disgust—Players Are in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—Long walks to points of interest in and near Savannah made up the training of Bill Donovan's athletes here today. It is hardly likely that any real workout would have been attempted at the ball park, even if the Sunday laws allowed it, as the weather was not of the kind that is needed for conditioning a squad of ball players. A heavy wind swept over the city all day and it was chilly enough to make steam heat very desirable at the hotel where the Yankees are stopping. Donovan has declared himself thoroughly satisfied with the work of the first week here.

Pitcher Arthur Clarkson, a semi-professional from Milwaukee, deserted the team late last night or early this morning. His absence did not become known until tonight, when Trainer Duggan tried to locate the pitcher, and then no one could be found who had seen him during the day. Clarkson has been suffering from a sore arm, and he has also expressed the idea that a youngster has little or no chance of winning a place on the Yankee pitching staff. He is a big fellow, and made an excellent impression in his early workout.

With the arrival of the battery men from Hot Springs tomorrow the players will get some real batting practice. Up to date they have been looking at straight ball pitching only, but the curves will begin to bend around the plate tomorrow. Players of the Savannah team are beginning to report, and in a few days there will be about forty-five ball players at Athletic Park. Manager Donovan has scheduled three exhibition games with the local club and it is likely that some more will be arranged.

The first word received by Manager Donovan from Angel Aragon, the Cuban infielder, arrived today. It was to the effect that Aragon had left Havana and would arrive here early tomorrow morning. Paddy Baumann is also due in the morning, so there will be nine additions to the squad, counting the seven from Hot Springs, in its next workout. With Mitchell's arrival on Tuesday the squad will be complete, and Donovan will have thirty players under his charge. The entire list includes eleven pitchers, four catchers, three first basemen, two second basemen, one shortstop, four third basemen, and five outfielders.

Capt. T. L. Huston declared today that there were no new developments in regard to the Yankees' getting Baker from the Athletics. In fact the Captain has almost given up hope that the noted slugger will ever wear a Yankee uniform. He had high hopes a week ago, but he is satisfied now that Fritz Maisel will have to do all the third basing for the ball club.

ROLLER SKATERS TRAIN.

Forty Men Expected to Start in Races at the Garden.

A vanguard of roller skaters will sweep down on the metropolis this week, headed by Ollie Moore, to prepare for the coming sprint meet and twenty-four-hour grind at Madison Square Garden March 16, 17, and 18. Moore, who hails from Charlevoix, Mich., will arrive late today and will at once take to the road with his partner, Willie Blackburn, and use the Grand Central Palace rink in the afternoon.

Many of the star entrants have been skating in Pittsburgh the past week, including Roland Cioni, Jesse Carey, Rollie Birkhimer, Frank Bacon, Arthur Eglington, Johnny Kirkbride, Billy Yale, Freddie Martin, and Fred Tyrrell. This aggregation will arrive during the week and begin active training for the long grind starting on St. Patrick's Day eve.

At least forty men will face the starter in the sprint meet and the twenty-four-hour race. This will be the largest aggregation of stars that has entered a skating carnival.

In the amateur competition elimination races are being held in the Grand Central Palace and Eighty-Sixth Street rinks, also in Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Scranton, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, and Chicago. This series of eliminations will make the event in the Garden the best amateur competition that has been staged and a new mile record is expected.

Yale and Princeton Fives Lead.

Princeton and Yale are now tied for the lead in the intercollegiate basket ball championship, each having won six games and met with two defeats. Cornell stands in third place, and Columbia has dropped down to fourth, and is hopelessly out of the race, as are Pennsylvania and Dartmouth, the latter not having won a game. The standing follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Princeton	6	2	.750	Columbia	5	4	.555
Yale	6	2	.750	Pennsylvania	3	7	.300
Cornell	6	3	.667	Dartmouth	0	8	.000

Bescher May Go to St. Louis.

MARLIN, Texas, March 7.—The St. Louis National League Club wants "Bob" Bescher, New York National outfielder, in exchange for W. D. (Pol) Perritt, pitcher, it was said on good authority here today after Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis team, and John McGraw, leader of the New York club, had conferred at length over the proposed deal.

Huggins immediately afterward had a long talk with Bescher, who is said to be averse to his transfer, but nothing official was given out concerning the status of the transactions. It was said St. Louis probably would get a recruit in addition to Bescher.

White Sox Stumble Badly.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—The Chicago Americans stumbled badly today after winning three straight games from the Los Angeles Coast team, and come out on the short end of a 12 to 2 score. Meusel of Los Angeles got four hits out of four times at bat, drove in five runs ahead of him, and made two tallies himself.

Cubans to Tour United States.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—The Havana baseball team, champions of the Cuban National League, arrived here today, to begin a tour of the United States. Their first game will be played with the Philadelphia Nationals at St. Petersburg, Fla., Tuesday.

Two Y. M. H. A. Fives Win.

Both the junior and senior Mohegan basket ball teams of the Ninety-second Street Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association were successful in the games played yesterday on their home court. The junior five triumphed over a quintet of De Witt Clinton High School players, and the senior squad took the measure of the Evergreen five. The former won by the close score of 27 to 20, but the regular team had a much easier time, winning 34 to 18. Rubin and Leiberman played their usual strong game for the seniors, registering thirty points between them. Cudahy, Cameron, and Ahearn played best for the Evergreens. Good team work on the part of the Mohegans marked the junior contest.

FUTURITY FOR NEW YORK.

Horsemen Favor Holding Important Event Over Belmont Park Track.

"The Futurity will come back to New York." This remark was made by one of a number of prominent horsemen, who were discussing the greatest two-year-old event of the year, yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. One widely known owner said that he was of the opinion that it would be decided at Belmont Park this year, during the September meeting.

"In 1910 and every year since it has been run at Saratoga on the closing day, the Saratoga Association assumed the added money responsibility. This amounts to $5,000, and it is doubtful if Saratoga can afford to pay that sum for the privilege this year, as the two closing days of August fall on Monday and Tuesday. Those who attend this meeting generally leave on the last Saturday in August, and while quite a few would remain over to see the Futurity, it is doubtful if there would be sufficient to warrant the expenditure of $5,000, and again the Saratoga Association has twenty-nine of its own stakes to provide for."

From a sporting view the Futurity really belongs to New York. It has always been a great event in this city for many years and one of the greatest attractions of the Coney Island Jockey Club. It was transferred to Saratoga in 1910 and again in 1913, as there was no Autumn meeting in New York that year.

Last year it was run at Saratoga because an Autumn meeting had not been decided upon until Saratoga had made provision for the running of the event. This year the program has been so arranged that Belmont Park will have a September meeting, and to run the Futurity on the opening day or some other day of the fixture would not only bring many persons, including Western horsemen from Saratoga to see it, but might also encourage owners to bring their stables this way. Consequently to run the race around New York would be of great benefit, and would attract a sufficient gathering to insure a profit over the $5,000 expenditure, which could not be done at Saratoga.

It is natural for any racing association to cater for attractions, and there is no question that the Futurity did much to attract horse lovers to Saratoga, but it is doubtful if ever it paid the association for the exhibition.

The Futurity will be a race of more than passing interest this year, owing to the many entries from some of the biggest stables in the country. As it was always the custom to have it decided over a straight course it would seem that this is another good reason for its coming to Belmont Park.

In the interest of racing it appears the picturesque Westchester Racing Association's track is the only logical place to hold it, where it can be watched by thousands of persons who could not go to Saratoga, but who would strain a point, or take a half day off to go to Belmont Park.

REPAIRING JAMAICA TRACK.

Work of Renovating Metropolitan Jockey Club Plant Starts Today.

Work on the Jamaica racing plant will start this week. The roof of the grand stand will be rebuilt and the paddock improved, but it is not likely that the stables, which were destroyed by fire last year, will be rebuilt. This, say the owners, will not be necessary, as most of the horses will be stabled at Belmont Park, which is within walking distance of the course.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club plant was one of the organizations which has suffered by the numerous severe storms which have visited Long Island the last two Winters, and the grand stand at the present time does not offer many inducements for racegoers.

The Directors, however, declare it will be made presentable by next Spring. The chief obstacle in the way of Jamaica's opening is the railway and transportation facilities. The old tracks have been removed and to accommodate the crowds expected a complete new siding will have to be laid for storing trains prior to their returning to the city. The equipment will have to be electrified, and this the Long Island Railway has promised to do.

Five Matches for Spotts.

Ralph L. Spotts, the amateur club champion, carried off the honors yesterday at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps by winning five of the nine matches contested. With a score of 118 he won the high gun handicap prize, and he was also high scratch man, with ninety-seven breaks out of the 100. His high run was sixty-one, without a miss. He also proved the winner of the Special Club Cup, the Take Home Trophy, and the leg for the Accumulation Cup. He won the Take Home prize with a "perfect" score of twenty-five. D. F. McMahon and A. J. Brandenner were the winners of the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch contests, respectively, and T. Lenane, Jr., won the leg for the Monthly Cup, and C. W. Berner proved the winner of the 100-"bird" handicap match after an extra shoot-off in which six men tied.

Knollwood Country Club Shoot.

Three events were held in the regular weekly shoot at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. The gunners seemed to thrive on the inclement weather, and high scores were the rule. The first event was the Monthly Cup handicap, at 50 birds, and resulted in a victory for E. T. Fox, who, with a handicap of 2, made a total of 44. Walter H. Merrill had the same number of birds to his credit, but carried the high handicap of the event, which was 9. Foster Crampton, at scratch, made a total of 43. E. T. Fox also won the competition for the Season's Cup, with a gross score of 44. S. A. Mageath, one bird behind, was second. The 100-bird event for the Crampton Trophy was won by W. H. Merrill, whose score was 72, 18—90. The donor of the cup, at scratch, came in third.

Giriat's Good Work at Traps.

Of the ten men who faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday D. Giriat's shooting was the feature of the day. He tied W. B. Ogden, A. E. Eldridge, and J. P. Donovan in the shoot for the take-home trophy, each having returned full scores of 25, and in the shoot-off he captured the prize. Giriat, shooting from 18 yards' rise, won the leg for the distance handicap, with a score of 22, and he was also the winner of legs for the monthly and the accumulation cups. In winning the high handicap prize he returned a card of 101 on his handicap of 15. W. B. Ogden was the high scratch man, after two shoot-offs with G. P. Granbery, who tied him with a score of 88.

Crose Captures Two Events.

Waldo Crose won two of the three matches at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, in which five men competed. His score of 49 on his handicap of 10 was the highest in the shoot for the take-home trophy at 50 "birds. He was also the winner of the leg for the monthly cup with a full score of 25 on a handicap of 5. Tracy H. Lewis, shooting from scratch, was the winner of the leg for the yearly cup and he also proved high gun for the day with a total of 86 out of the possible 100. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., was the runner-up with 83.

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JOKER IN STUDENT FOOTBALL PLAN

Columbia Team Can Be Within the Law by Playing Off South Field.

That football will be returned in good standing at Columbia University next Fall is apparently an assured fact, and now that the struggle for that attainment is realized attention is focused on the conditions which have been laid down by the Committee on Student Organizations, in order to form some estimate of just what limits of intercollegiate football may prevail. A general impression has been created that the reinstatement is dependent on an agreement that the games shall be played on South Field. The second clause of the resolution passed by the committee reads, "All games to be played on college grounds." Those who have noticed that there was no specification of South Field are of the opinion that the intention is to arrange for a playing field that shall conform literally to the clause of the resolution, and yet which shall be no part of the Columbia University property. There are several rumors to the effect that Columbia will make some effort to arrange for the use of the College of the City of New York stadium when that is completed.

If this should prove to be the case, Columbia's return to football would hold much more interest than could possibly be the case were South Field the only acceptable gridiron. Its limitations would preclude the scheduling of games which might draw a large gathering of spectators, which would mean that the Columbia schedule would have to be made out with the idea in view of not making the games too attractive. Then, too, the literal interpretation of the clause in the committee's resolution would allow of out-of-town games being scheduled as long as they were played on college grounds. Taken all in all, it is considered the committee has not imposed overharsh conditions and that the acceptance of them would give the Blue and White a wide range of intercollegiate football activity.

There has been some talk that Columbia would have difficulty in filling out a schedule for next Fall. That might be true if the gridiron were South Field, but certainly not if it is possible to arrange for a college stadium. There are many colleges that would be glad to send a football team to compete in this city, particularly in the instances of those which have a large alumni following here. It is understood that several colleges have held dates open that might be filled by Columbia in next year's schedule. If this is true, intercollegiate football of a high calibre should be in full swing during the coming Fall.

The professional coaching system that caused so much of the trouble in past years will never come back, but professional coaching in practical substance will probably not be barred. The clause relating to coaching in the resolution of the Committee on Student Organizations reads: "All coaches to be on the staff of the department of physical education and to be appointed in the same manner as the academic officers." That is taken to mean that there will be a competent football coach at Columbia next year who will be directly responsible to the Faculty.

MAYER LEADS WITH CUE.

Philadelphian Holds High Run and Average in Class A Championship.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
J. Mayer	3	0	118	19 1-21
J. F. Poggenburg	2	0	58	7 15-55
R. M. Lord	2	1	50	11 18-21
E. M Gardner	2	1	75	11 15-35
C. Heddon	1	2	56	8 40-45
E. L. Milburn	1	3	63	11 22-23
C. Huston	0	4	31	7 27-44

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—Huston and Milburn.
Evening—Heddon and Poggenburg.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg are the only two players who have not met with defeat in the play for the national Class A billiard championship at the Union League, Philadelphia. The result of the first weeks' play, however, shows Mayer the favorite. He has taken part in three games and has established a high average in each one. It was in the first night's play in competition with R. M. Lord that he made his best average of the tournament, 19 1-21, which compares favorably with the averages that are made in many professional games. In his other matches he has defeated Corwin Huston of Detroit and E. L. Milburn of Memphis. Poggenburg has thus far not played to his accustomed ability, whereas Mayer has the grand average of 16 64-71. Poggenburg has fallen below the requirement for a Class A rating, his grand average being 6 92-118. Edward Gardner, who is the present champion, has been defeated once by R. M. Lord of Chicago, who is participating for the first time in a national championship. His two victories have been over Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., and E. L. Milburn. Gardner's grand average is the second best of the tournament, 9 66-136. The high run of the tournament stands to the credit of Mayer, who made 118 in his match with Milburn.

DE ORO AND MORIN WIN.

Twelve Contestants in World's 3-Cushion Billiard Championship.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—Alfred De Oro and Charles Morin won the opening games in the world's three-cushion billiard tournament last night. De Oro, who is the present title-holder, defeated Jess Lean of Chicago, 50 to 41, and Morin won from John Hahman of Minneapolis, 50 to 44. Lean's high run was 7 and De Oro's 5.

The tournament is the second world's championship affair in the history of three-cushion billiards. Twelve of the leading players in the country will compete for prizes totaling $3,000. The entry list includes Alfred De Oro, New York; George Moore, New York; Frederick James, Denver; Joseph Capron, St. Paul; John Hahman, Minneapolis; Charles Ellis, Cleveland; August Kieckhefer, Milwaukee; John Daly, Charles Morin, Jess Lean, George Sutton, and William Huey, Chicago.

Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, former national amateur balkline champion, will referee all games.

TRYOUT FOR RITCHIE.

Former Champion Expects to Give Welsh a Stiff Argument.

Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion, will make today the most strenuous he has spent at his training camp in preparation for his ten-round championship bout with the lightweight title holder, Freddie Welsh, at Madison Square Garden Thursday night. Ritchie has designated the occasion "try-out day," and he will put his punch to a test against the strongest men in his retinue of sparring partners. Principal among those who will oppose the Californian will be Mart Farrell, a 150-pound boxer who assists Mike Gibbons to get in shape for all his exhibitions. Farrell is a sturdy fellow, and has given Ritchie his best glove work-outs during the last week.

The Native Son has hitherto devoted his training time to speed work, but this department will be overlooked today in favor of a real stiff punching match. Eight-ounce gloves will be used in the trial, and four rounds will be the distance. After tomorrow Ritchie will scratch boxing from his daily program, and will only indulge in light gymnasium exercises.

When he jumped on the scales yesterday Ritchie weighed in at 136¼ pounds. He has not stinted himself at the training table, and had been eating and drinking what he pleased since starting work six days ago.

Welsh put in a hard day at Oceanport yesterday, boxing twelve rounds, four rounds each with One-Round Hogan, Harry Thomas, and Griff Davis. Welsh weighed in at 138 pounds after the day's work, and expects to be down to 135 after his road work Wednesday.

The Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem and the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will hold forth today, the former staging two ten-round bouts in the evening, and the latter entertaining its patrons with the usual Monday afternoon program of semi-professional bouts.

Manager Donnelly of the Olympic Club has arranged for his feature tonight a ten-round contest between Joe Goldberg, the Rochester boxer who gave a good account of himself against Young Drummie of Jersey City last week, and Eddie Kelly, the "Pride of Harlem." This bout in itself is a feature, but there will be another promising ten-round tilt between Young Rector of Jersey City and Phinney Boyle of Boston.

Jack Hanlon, the Maspeth white hope, and Jack Driscoll of South Brooklyn will meet in a return bout of ten rounds this afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The second bout between the keen rivals for local prestige has aroused unusual interest. Twenty ambitious glove wielders will also compete in the ten three-round semi-professional try-out bouts to precede the main event.

Leach Cross will tackle a worthy opponent in Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, in the feature event at the Broadway S. C. tomorrow night. Pierce recently gave the east side dentist a hard bout at the same club, and should repeat his performance tomorrow night.

Ralph Grunan, the California lightweight, who made an impressive début here two weeks ago, will receive another trial at the Sharkey A. C. Wednesday night, with Buddy Ryan of Boston as his opponent. He is almost matched to box Tommy Murphy of Flatbush a week later.

TO FIGHT AT HAVANA.

Johnson and Willard Contest Set for First Week in April.

EL PASO, Texas, March 7.—The Johnson-Willard fight for the heavyweight championship of the world will be staged at Havana, Cuba, during the first week of April, according to announcement made here today by Willard's manager. Willard, who is now in Los Angeles, is expected to leave soon for Havana.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—Jess Willard, who arrived here yesterday, said today he expected to remain here about a week before starting for Havana to box Jack Johnson for the world's heavyweight championship.

Loyola School to Have Ice Carnival.

The Loyola School Athletic Association will have its first annual ice carnival at the St. Nicholas Rink Friday evening. The alumni have taken active part in arranging the evening's program and an interesting game of hockey between the school team and the "old boys" is looked forward to. Silver trophy cups for first place in each of the six races are now on exhibition at the school. Silver and bronze medals will be awarded for second and third prizes. The Holy Cross Purple, the student magazine of Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass., has presented one of the silver cups and the donors of the others are the Fourth Senior Class, the Second Senior Class, the Athletic Association of the school, and the alumni. The Athletic Association has also presented a cup for the winner of the alumni quarter-mile race.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

George Hayman, holder of the Dewar Shield, and John Montgomery, who recently played a handicap contest with Melbourne Inman, have been matched to play 2,000 points at English billiards beginning tomorrow night at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. Montgomery is to concede Hayman 200 points, the affair to be played in blocks of 500 each night.

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COLLEGE RELAY GAMES IN FAVOR

Several Changes Will Be Made in Program for Next Year's Garden Indoor Meet.

Officials of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America were pleased yesterday with the outcome of their initial efforts at staging an indoor track and field meet, but they are convinced that several changes can be made in the program which would help increase interest in the games. The crowd at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night cannot be taken as a criterion of the popularity of the intercollegiate indoor events, for the weather was of a variety to put a damper on the most attractive sporting affair. The association made quite a little money despite the poor attendance, for there were hundreds of reserved seats sold that were not occupied.

Some college men after the games advocated the conducting of a series of class relay races such as Pennsylvania runs each Spring outdoors, but their suggestion will receive no serious consideration from the Intercollegiate Association. The program as arranged Saturday was one that should have brought out the best competition, but for some reason three of the events failed to come up to expectations. Not more than half of the colleges which entered teams in the meet started them in all the events in which they were scheduled. In one race only two teams competed, and in another only three faced the starter.

It is believed that next year the intercollegiate authorities will do away with the sprint relays and make all the races of middle or long distances. It was the distance races which made the best sport Saturday night. The "jam" of the sprinters in the first two legs of the medley relay is what caused the officials to advocate the change to distance races.

As a result of the surprising showing of some of the smaller college athletes the officials will make strong efforts next year to get the entries of every institute which is a member of the Intercollegiate Association. Amherst, Bowdoin, Colby, Johns Hopkins, Colgate, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Franklin and Marshall, Georgetown, Haverford, Union, Wesleyan, and Williams are the colleges which were not represented, they evidently being shy of pitting their supposedly weaker teams against those of Penn, Yale, Cornell, &c. But it was amply demonstrated on Saturday that every team has a chance in these relays, for individual stars figure in a very small measure. It is the best all-around team that carries off the honors.

That Cornell has another strong track team this year is evident from her showing in the pole vault, shot-put, high jump, and the relays. Jack Moakley's men carried off all three field events and won the 2,000-meter relay. The performance of Alma Richards of 6 feet 4 inches in the high jump came as a distinct surprise, for it was reported before the meet that he was not in good condition and probably would jump under 6 feet.

Weeks Wins on Snow-Covered Roads

Slush bedecked pavements suits the hardy 48-year-old veteran O. S. Weeks of the Pennant Athletic Club more than they did his younger rivals, and he was returned a winner of the weekly road run conducted by his club yesterday. Despite the precarious footing, and other difficulties the weather presented, Weeks got over the course of four miles in 23 minutes 38 seconds. In order to win he had to put up a sprinting finish with Frank Foran of the St. Anselm A. C., but he was equal to the task and he finished about ten yards in front of the Bronx runner. Tim O'Connor, the Pastime A. C. harrier, completed the chase fifteen yards back of Foran. Twelve men started in the contest, but only nine finished, their order being as follows: O. S. Weeks, Pennant A. C., 23:38; Frank Foran, St. Anselm A. C., 23:40; Tim O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 23:43; O. Rettig, Pennant A. C., 23:51; J. Baker, Pennant A. C., 24:10; Henry Katz, 92nd Street Y. H. M. A., 24:14; C. Schiller, unattached, 24:19; T. Turley, unattached, 24:23; T. Wulworth, Bay Beach A. C., 25:01.

HEXATHLON CONTEST.

Y. M. C. A. National Event by Correspondence Starts Today.

The popularity of correspondence indoor athletic competition between two or more teams representing widely separated institutions is growing steadily. The telegraph, telephone, and mail are all used with satisfactory results, and the practice of holding such contests without the entrants actually meeting on the same track or field is spreading in all parts of the country. Colleges of the Middle West have worked out a system of dual meets, held simultaneously or within a stated period, the results being exchanged by either telephone or telegraph, and the final scores based upon average or highest showing. In bowling and shooting circles the system has been in vogue for several years.

The latest development of this plan is a national hexathlon contest scheduled by the Athletic League of the Y. M. C. A. of North America. The competition, which is open to all members of the league, will start today and continue till March 20. All scores must be received at the national headquarters not later than March 31. The associations have been graded into three classes according to membership, and trophies will be awarded to the winning team in each class. The events are 60 and 220-yard potato races, running high jump, standing broad jump, pole vault, and shotput. Entries have been received from branches in all parts of the country, and the competition is expected to be the largest ever attempted under the correspondence method.

Handicap Victory for Keeley.

Only six athletes braved the elements in the handicap road run of three and a half miles, held under the auspices of the St. Aloysius A. C. in Harlem yesterday. Tom Keeley, a Morningside A. C. athlete, with a one-minute start, outdistanced the small field, and Jim Manning of the Bronx Church House, who started from scratch, got home in fourth place. F. Casse, a clubmate of Keeley, gave him a stern race over the entire distance, and lost by less than five yards. The actual time of the winning was 20 minutes 50 seconds, and Mannings 20 minutes 40 seconds. M. Jackson of the Salem Crescent A. C. was fourth, M. Friedberg, unattached, fifth, and M. McGlynn of the St. Aloysius A. C., sixth.

Shelton Plans Long Walk.

Walking every day from thirty-five to fifty miles, Henry W. Shelton, known in the world of pedestrianism as the "Cuban Wonder" is rapidly getting into shape for his trans-continental hike. On April 1, Shelton will leave the City Hall, with a message from Mayor John Purroy Mitchel to the Mayor of San Francisco, Cal., with the intention of walking across the continent in considerably less than seventy-three days, which is the present record for the tramp, held by Edward Payson Weston.

Shelton hopes to reach his goal some time between the first and fifth of June, and if successful in breaking the record, will make the return trip in effort to better his own time. As a pedestrian Shelton has a record that would indicate his ability to perform the feat he is preparing for.

Nine Walkers Brave Snowstorm.

Only nine walkers braved the terrors of the snowstorm yesterday and took part in the weekly walk of the Walkers' Club. Yesterday's walk was to Paterson, N. J., and return, a distance of thirty-two miles. Six of them—Frank Heath, James Hocking, F. E. Loehemacker, Harry Field, J. Farrell and B. Rappaport—were members of the Walkers' Club and the other three were members of the New York Evening School Walking Club.

Golf in the Snow.

Snow flakes did not in the least deter the Snow Birds yesterday, in the Winter golf tournament at Siwanoy. The players seemed to thrive on the inclement weather and some of them turned in some remarkably good cards.

The results were as follows: H. E. Baer defeated E. Erickson 7 up and 6 to go. Paul Adler defeated Robert E. Dale by default. B. G. Laughton defeated C. G. Stone 2 up. D. W. Whitmore, Jr, defeated V. E. Carlson 2 up.

Hagin Lowers Tampa Course Record.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—Walter Hagin, national open golf champion, won an exhibition match at the Tampa automobile and Golf Club links today, with a score of 142, defeating J. M. Barnes, Western open champion, 144; Thomas McNamara, Philadelphia and Florida open champion, 154, and Thomas Kerigan of Boston, 156. Hagin lowered the 36-hole record for the course from 144.

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WHITMAN MAY NAME A P. S. BOARD TODAY

Governor to Decide After Reading Thompson Committee's Report.

ALIEN LABOR REPEAL HELD

Delayed Sending Emergency Message Last Friday When Union Leaders Asked for Conference.

Gov. Whitman before his departure for Albany yesterday intimated that the shake-up in the Public Service Commission might come speedily, possibly today. When he was asked if he intended to defer announcing his new appointments until the Legislative Investigating Committee had finished its work with the up-State commission, the Governor said:

"I expect to get the report of the Thompson Committee on the New York City Commission tomorrow and any announcement from me will depend on the nature of the report. I may wait for the other report, and I may not."

The Governor declined to even hint at any names he may be considering for commissioners.

Labor leaders, it was learned yesterday, will have a conference with Gov. Whitman at Albany today, and they are hopeful that they may still further delay the emergency message recommending the repeal of the alien labor law. The Governor had intended to send this messag to the Legislature last Friday, Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, announced yesterday. Representatives of union labor asked him for a conference and at their request he withheld the message.

Among those who will ask the Governor today not to insist upon the repeal of the alien labor clause are Mr. Bohm and representatives of the Central Federated Union and the United Boards of Business Agents of the Manhattan and Bronx Building Trades. Edward Hannah, Chairman of the committee which has already waited upon the Governor, said last night:

"We can furnish four times as many able-bodied citizens and members of labor unions as are required for the Subway work, and we will make this clear to the Governor."

James P. Holland, of the Executive Board of the Central Federated Union, and Secretary Bohm said that evidence would be submitted to Gov. Whitman today showing that American citizens have applied for work on the new subways in large numbers, but have been refused, the preference being given to aliens by the contractors.

Gov. Whitman spent most of yesterday at the home of Seth Low. He said that his conference with city officials and bankers on Saturday, when the State's finances and taxation were discussed, had been eminently satisfactory. He said:

"We are certainly co-operating with the city authorities to alleviate the burden of taxation. Several more conferences will be held, and I think they will result in materially relieving the situation."

Gov. Whitman will be in the city again next week. On March 17 he will attend a St. Patrick's Day dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon., colder in extreme e. Tues. fair, moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon., colder in extreme e. Tues., fair, moderate n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues., moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Fl.—Fair Mon., colder in cen. and s. Tues. fair, moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably local rain and warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Cloudy Mon.; rain or snow in extreme w. Tues. rain.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon., continued cool Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably rain.

Ark.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably rain in w.

Tenn, Ky., and Ind.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., snow in n. e. Tues. fair, moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. fair, n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Fair Mon., colder in s. Tues. fair, warmer, moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Fair Mon., colder in cen. and e. Tues. fair, warmer in w.

Mo.—Fair Mon., colder in e. Tues. fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled, warmer, probably rain or snow in s.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: Chas. E. Haff & Co., 2 P. M., International Motor Co., 64th St. and West End Av., auto trucks.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: C. M. Moseman & Bro., Inc., 128 Chambers St., 10:30 A. M., harness and saddlery.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway—Men's, boys', and children's suits, hats, caps, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Samuel Schonzeit, 533 East 19th St., furniture and fixtures of poultry market.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Spring and medium-weight fancy worsteds, mixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Great Western Furniture Corp., 120 West 18th St., 10:30 A. M., household furniture; Wells, Mowbray & Newman, Inc., 125 W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., electrical novelties, electric ranges, fixtures, &c.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Jewelry.

D. Hartman, 15 Mercer St.—Waists, dresses, and suits.

Wednesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 727 Grand St., Brooklyn—jewelry.

Thursday.

Samuel Marx, Room 21, 35 Maiden Lane—Jobber's stock of solid gold jewelry; exhibition Wednesday afternoon.

Friday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: B. Klein Cap Co., 58 East 8th St.—Caps, hats, fixtures, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Rubbers, rubber boots, shoes, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Men's furnishings.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, 2,339 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn—Assets of Bernard Berkman, hats, caps, men's clothing, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 20 Bond St.—Assets of Kunin & Epstein, hats, machinery, &c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:25|Sun sets..6:00|Moon rises..1:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:40	1:14	7:18	7:24
Governors Island	12:47	1:25	7:49	7:55
Hell Gate	2:37	3:15	9:29	9:35

Arrived—Sunday, March 7.

SS Romsdal, Christiania, Feb. 8.
SS Urbergen, Antilla, Feb. 28.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, March 5.
SS Columbian, Philadelphia, March 6.
SS Le Coq, Marseilles, Feb. 7.
SS Craster Hall, Matanzas, March 2.
SS Bruckhaussar, Manzanillo, Feb. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Feb.	24
Krakatau	St. Michaels	Feb.	22
George E. Warren	Rotterdam	Feb.	17
Salaminia	Cardiff	Feb.	18
Matura	Grenada	Feb.	26
Katendrecht	Rotterdam	Feb.	16
Richard	Rotterdam	Feb.	18
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Feb.	24
Orseolo	Palermo	Feb.	17
Tronto	London	Feb.	25
Guatemala	Havre	Feb.	24
Tenadores	Cristobal	Mar.	1
Mexico	Havana	Mar.	4
Strathtay	Rotterdam	Feb.	19
Sixaola	Belize	Feb.	22
Stephano	St. John's	Mar.	3
Ocean	Amsterdam	Feb.	20
Nickerie	Haiti	Mar.	1
Brazos	San Juan	Mar.	3
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar.	6
Momus	New Orleans	Mar.	3
El Sud	Galveston	Mar.	2
Yaguez	San Juan	Feb.	28
Georgian	Cristobal	Feb.	27

DUE TOMORROW.

Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb.	13
Nueces	Galveston	Mar.	3
City of Everett	New Orleans	Feb.	28
Cretan	Savannah	Mar.	6
Alamo	Mobile	Mar.	2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Niagara	Havre	Feb.	28
Westerdyk	Port Talbot	Feb.	23
Dronning Maud	Macoris	Mar.	3
Camaguey	P'rto Mexico	Mar.	2
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar.	4
Scottish Prince	New Orleans	Mar.	4
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar.	7

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Naples	Feb.	27
Atahualpa	Para	Feb.	26
Neches	Rotterdam	Feb.	24
Almirante	Santa Marta	Mar.	2
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar.	8
Creole	New Orleans	Mar.	6

DUE FRIDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Mar.	3
Oscar II	Christians'nd	Mar.	2
Arabic	Liverpool	Mar.	3
Concho	Galveston	Mar.	6
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Mar.	6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar.	9
El Alba	Galveston	Mar.	6

DUE SATURDAY.

Francesco Ciampa	Palermo	Feb.	..
Menelaos	Gibraltar	Feb.	28
Advance	Cristobal	Mar.	6
Petrolite	St. Michaels	Mar.	1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar.	10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Roma, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Marquette, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Cretan, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Denis, Barbados	——	7:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wascana, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 46 miles N. of Mayaguez at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 474 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 61 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 366 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Cretan, Savannah to New York, was 40 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 268 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 285 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 1,103 miles from Ambrose Channel at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tom Keene, Belfast to New York, was 195 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 3 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 234 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 270 miles S. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 305 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 145 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 392 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 320 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS Neches, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,150 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M.
SS Almirante, Colon to New York, was 1,115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cecilia, Tacoma to New York, was 600 miles from Balboa at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Copenhagen, at Colon, March 7.
SS Kiev, at Balboa, March 7.
SS Lewis K. Thurlow, at Balboa, March 7.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Feb. 7; Auckland, Feb. 8; Melbourne, Feb. 12, and Sydney, Feb. 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on March 3, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, March 8.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Feb. 5; Kobe, Feb. 16, and Yokohama, Feb. 17—which arrived per steamer Glengyle, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 9.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Mar.	11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	Mar.	11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Makura	Mar.	12
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru	Mar.	13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru	Mar.	15
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru	Mar.	18

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. about March 20, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 13, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 7 P. M. March 15, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. March 16, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. March 10, SS Tamele.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. March 8, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 11, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 8, SS Taormina, and at 5 P. M. March 12, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Fee Simple Realty Company, plaintiff, against Middle-Town Realty Company and Placid Realty Company, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

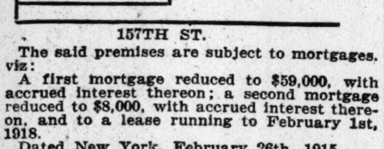
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, distant 49 feet 11 inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 158th Street; running thence easterly and parallel to 158th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet; thence westerly again parallel with 158th Street, 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER,
Referee.

JOSEPH L. PRAGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
LESE & CONNOLLY,
Attorneys for Defendants,
35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1969-1971 Amsterdam Avenue:



The said premises are subject to mortgages, viz:

A first mortgage reduced to $59,000, with accrued interest thereon; a second mortgage reduced to $8,000, with accrued interest thereon, and to a lease running to February 1st, 1918.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

ADAM WIENER,
Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914.

HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD,
Executrix.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A slight barometer depression that was over the mouth of the Rio Grande Saturday morning has moved rapidly northeastward to the North Carolina coast with a considerable increase in energy. It was attended by rains and snows in Tennessee, the Gulf and the South Atlantic States and was followed by rapidly rising pressure and a decided fall in temperature over Tennessee, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except Florida.

Pressure also continues low over New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region and snow occurred generally from the Lower Missouri Valley eastward, except in New England and Northern New York.

With the exceptions of rains or snow along the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England coasts fair weather will prevail during Monday throughout the country and also on Tuesday, except in the Southwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy north, snow south Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Unsettled Monday; Tuesday fair.

New Jersey, Eastern and Western Pennsylvania—Snow Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	32	35	4 P. M.	39	37
6 A. M.	31	32	6 P. M.	39	35
9 A. M.	33	34	9 P. M.	36	34
12 M.	35	35	11 P. M.	35	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature 38 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 31 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity 89 per cent. at 8 A. M., 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:02—600 E. 141 St.; J. Meyerson.....Slight
12:35—3,021 Third Av.; M. Cohen........$500
1:30—1,714 Third Av.; W. Fitzgerald..Slight
5:20—135 Central Park W.; W Costello.$5,000
11:00—364 E. 8 St.; A. Fischer..........$500
P. M.
1:05—1,429 Amsterdam Av.; L. Goodman ....Slight
2:15—128 E. 113 St.; Gus Langer......Slight
2:45—30 Third Av.; J. Flynn..........$1,000
3:30—2,046 Seventh Av.; J. Grayloch..Slight
4:25—888 Union Av.; A. Joseph........Slight
4:25—608 Eleventh Av.; G. Henke....$1,000
6:10—155 East 51 St.; Mrs. Van Bunckman $25
7:10—326 Ninth Av.; L. Kret...........Slight
7:40—116 E. 27 St.; M. Dickey...........$75
8:15—311 E. 57 St.; B. Caren..........Slight
8:30—77 E. 3 St.; J. Sondubuy.........Slight
9:00—35 to 39 W. 35 St.; W. Jackman & Son ....Slight
10:45—133-137 W. 23; Harris Bros....$25,000

Free Tutors for Delinquent Athletes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University today announced a plan by which assistance will be given to students who are on probation because of delinquency in studies. Tutors will be provided free for those who wish to take advantage of the offer. It was said that men who engaged in athletics would receive special attention.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 6, 1915.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
March 1	157,265	98,131	389,175
March 2	137,451	124,137	273,062
March 3	226,631	202,280	336,358
March 4	177,684	328,861	222,952
March 5	264,230	405,441	283,660
March 6	91,218	320,539	302,366
Total week	1,054,479	1,479,389	1,807,573
Year to date	10,510,787	17,818,018	17,315,237

BONDS, (Par Value.)

March 1	$2,017,500	$1,733,000	$2,181,000
March 2	2,122,000	2,606,500	2,090,000
March 3	2,816,500	2,813,500	1,843,500
March 4	2,319,500	2,711,000	2,601,500
March 5	3,099,500	3,457,000	1,765,000
March 6	1,698,000	1,788,500	1,411,000
Total sales	$14,073,000	$15,109,500	$11,892,000
Year to date	114,307,500	173,789,500	115,133,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 6, '15.	Mar. 7, '14.	Decr'e.
R. R. & mis.	1,054,478	1,479,189	424,711
Bank	1	......	*1
Mining	......	200	200

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$13,725,500	$14,243,000	$517,500
Government	185,500	58,500	*127,000
State	33,000	393,000	360,000
City	129,000	415,000	286,000
Total	$14,073,000	$15,109,500	$1,036,500

*Increase.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$1.51	$1.46	$1.22	$1.17½
March 2	1.48⅞	1.41¼	1.19⅞	1.14
March 3	1.45⅛	1.42	1.19	1.15¾
March 4	1.45¾	1.37	1.18¼	1.11
March 5	1.40	1.35¾	1.13⅜	1.10⅜
March 6	1.42½	1.40	1.16⅛	1.14
Week's range	1.51	1.35¾	1.22	1.10⅜

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	73¾	71⅝	75⅝	73⅝
March 2	72¾	71	74⅞	73
March 3	74⅜	72¾	76¼	74⅞
March 4	74⅜	72	76⅜	74
March 5	72⅜	71¼	74¾	73½
March 6	73⅛	72⅝	75⅛	74½
Week's range	74⅜	71	76⅜	73

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	56⅞	54⅝	53½	51⅜
March 2	55½	53½	52⅜	49⅞
March 3	56⅞	55⅜	52⅞	51⅝
March 4	57⅛	54¾	[illegible]	50⅝
March 5	55⅞	54⅝	52	50⅜
March 6	56⅜	55¼	52¼	51½
Week's range	57⅛	53½	53½	49⅞

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$10.27	$10.17	$10.50	$10.40
March 2	10.30	10.15	10.57	10.40
March 3	10.30	10.22	10.55	10.47
March 4	10.40	10.32	10.65	10.52
March 5	10.37	10.30	10.62	10.55
March 6	10.52	10.40	10.80	10.67
Week's range	10.52	10.15	10.80	10.40

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$9.87	$9.75	$10.17	$10.05
March 2	9.90	9.75	10.20	10.07
March 3	9.87	9.82	10.17	10.10
March 4	9.95	9.85	10.25	10.17
March 5	9.95	9.87	10.25	10.17
March 6	10.07	10.00	10.37	10.32
Week's range	10.07	9.75	10.37	10.05

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	$17.35	$17.10	$17.72	$17.45
March 2	17.40	17.02	17.77	17.47
March 3	17.40	17.10	17.75	17.50
March 4	17.42	17.25	17.80	17.65
March 5	17.40	17.27	17.80	17.70
March 6	17.70	17.45	18.07	17.82
Week's range	17.70	17.02	18.07	17.45

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 1	8.26	8.15	8.54	8.35	8.75	8.55
March 2	8.36	8.22	8.57	8.32	8.78	8.55
March 3	8.45	8.42	8.70	8.58	8.93	8.79
March 4	8.54	8.35	8.71	8.53	8.94	8.75
March 5	8.51	8.38	8.73	8.52	8.93	8.74
March 6	8.62	8.61	8.84	8.78	9.07	8.91
Week's range	8.62	8.15	8.84	8.32	9.07	8.55

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
March 1	9.06	8.86	9.22	9.05	..	..
March 2	9.06	8.85	9.26	9.05	..	..
March 3	9.19	9.07	9.39	9.28	9.47	9.40
March 4	9.18	9.03	9.37	9.22	9.45	9.36
March 5	9.22	9.03	..	..	..	..
March 6	9.32	9.20	9.53	9.39	9.62	9.55
Week's range	9.32	8.85	9.53	9.05	9.62	9.36

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Wm. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ATLANTA—J. Froshin, women's ready to wear; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Gans Bros; W. Gans, umbrellas; Wallick's.

BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield Son & Co.; M. Summerfield, pants; York.

BINGHAMTON—J. Pulitzer & Co.; J. Pulitzer, men's, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Wallick's.

BINGHAMTON—W. T. Grant & Co.; F. F. Taylor, 25c merchandise; Hoffman.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets; 212 5th Av.; Grand.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, women's coats, suits, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.

BUFFALO—J. White, clothing; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, linings, flannels; A. F. Brockman, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, dresses; J. P. Coveny, cloths, dress goods; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Tepe, Miss M. Williams, misses' cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Browning King & Co.; P. Kelder, boys', children's wear; 16 Cooper Square.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Weill, domestics, linens, flannels; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—M. Englander & Co.; M. Englander, skirts; Flanders.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.

EASTON, Penn.—Bunstyn & Co.; H. A. Latham, millinery; H. Bunstyn, millinery; Gregorian.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, dry goods; 7 W. 22.

GAINSVILLE, Ga.—Newman-Frierson McEver Co.; H. M. Newman, clothing; Gregorian.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; E. Batten, domestics; 1,270 B'way; Navarre.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker; Wallicks.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. M. Malarkey, dressmaking; 71 W. 23d.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, cloaks, suits, waists; 225 4th Av.

JOHNSTOWN—W. T. Grant & Co.; C. A. Bamford, 25c merchandise; Hoffman.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss A. Clancy, juvenile wear; M. J. Lauman, jobs silk dresses; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. Lieberman, fancy art goods; 214 Church; Cumberland.

LINCOLN, NEB.—S. Fogelson, dry goods; Grand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; J. Krazeise, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; A. C. Herzberg, ready-to-wear; 22 E. 17th.

MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; H. J. Summerfield, millinery; 13 E. 22d.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Lauberheim, millinery; 640 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Butler Bros.; H. C. Folett, dry goods; 495 B'way.

NASHVILLE—Cain-Sloan Co.; Miss K. D. Miller, dressmaking; 353 4th Av.; Strand.

NASHVILLE—Lyle Co.; Miss Hyde, wash dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 507.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; Mr. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—J. E. Lambie & Co.; Miss Sullivan, corsets, infants' wear; Collingwood.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies' coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; L. N. Shuman, Mr. Smith, dress goods, wash goods, flannels, linens; 37 W. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss D. Hogan, women's neckwear; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; O. Abrams, jobs, boudoir caps; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; J. H. Harris, china, cut glass; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, jobs women's coats, suits, skirts, 95 Madison Av

PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; D. England, dry goods; S. England, cloaks; 1,270 B'way.

PIEDMONT, W. Va.—R. H. Drane, dry goods; Grand.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—L. Adler, Bros. & Co.; E. Adler, piece goods; 200 Fifth Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; C. W. Moore, upholstery goods, rugs, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; A. M. Eisenfelder, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 200 5th Av.; Flanders.

SCHENECTADY—Wallace Co.; Miss I. Myrick, handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons; Miss E. Quay, laces, neckwear; Miss Potter, fancy goods; Breslin.

SCRANTON—Williams & Co.; J. T. Williams, dry goods; Imperial.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; W. F. Dolmetsch, hosiery, furn. goods; 320 Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; A. Steiger & Co.; Miss L. T. Bonsguet, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.

ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; H. F. Warner, knit underwear; 350 B'way.

SYRACUSE—W. T. Grant & Co.; E. L. Dow, 25c merchandise; Hoffman.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Ullman Bros.; A. Ullman, notions, jewelry; Wallick's.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; E. Bauer, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

TOLEDO—Kaas Co.; Mr. Loper, ladies' trimmed hats; 1,261 B'way.

TORONTO — McKinnon, Ltd.; J. Brazier, ready to wear; J. T. McKinley, millinery; H. Clark, ready to wear; Broztel.

WASHINGTON—Stann Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. M. Nohe, millinery; Mrs. M. G. Haitt, ladies' neckwear; 215 Fourth Av.

WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss K. Coleman, embroideries; Miss Rupert, corsets; 43 W. 23d.

WASHINGTON—Kings Palace; H. King, dry goods; Cumberland.

WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Viau, domestics, dress goods, hoisery, underwear; Hermitage.

WORCESTER—John C. MacInnes Co.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

We have 10,000 crepe de chine and crepe Georgette waists for immediate delivery at $2.25; regular $5 sellers. Chelsea Waist Co., 152-156 West 25th St. Phone 9745 Farragut.

WANTED.—Small jobs children's and juniors' colored wash and white dresses, rompers, middy blouses, boys' wash suits, petticoats, underwear, boys' clothing, &c., for bargain store; samples preferred. G 332 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires to make connection with knit goods house; good following in East; 10 years' experience; references. X 243 Times Annex.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Bro., Baltimore; best made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanted—Good selling lines for Ontario; will carry stock or sell on commission; have large staff solicitors. L. H. Hanes, 1,054 College St., Toronto, Canada.

Wanted—100 ladies' and misses' Spring sample suits; nifty, stylish garments; prices from $13.50 to $22, for cash. S. J. Rosenzweig, 1,204 Broadway.

Wanted—Good selling line for Ontario; will carry stock or sell on commission; have large staff of solicitors. L. H. Hanes, 1,054 College St., Toronto, Canada.

Jobber looking at wash dresses, price $2.50 to $7.50. Call morning up to 12 o'clock, top floor, 37 West 19th St.

Young man wanted—A hustler to sell cloaks; city and surroundings. Apply Wilson Bldg., Room 501. Salary and commission.

JOBBER looking at cotton dresses from $2.50 to $10. 49-51 West 24th, 6th floor.

JOBBER is now looking at juniors' and misses' colored and white dresses. Call, with samples, 36 East 22d St., 5th floor.

Jobbers looking at Summer dresses; orders given; bring samples. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

PROMINENT JOBBERS, NOW LOOKING, WASH DRESSES. CALL ALL THIS AND NEXT WEEK, 9TH FLOOR, 2 WEST 18TH.

CLOAK, suit, waist and dress man, active American, aged 24, desires position as assistant resident buyer. M 128 Times.

JOBS bought, cash; percales, ginghams, and trimmings for house dresses and kimonos. Hirsch Sons, 220 Varet St., B'klyn.

BIG JOB of party and evening dresses to close out very cheap. Grand Dress Co., 38 and 40 West 33d St.

JOBBER is open for better priced wash dresses, placing quantity orders. 130 West 29th St.

Large jobber now looking at samples of infants' and children's coats for Fall. B. R., 212, Times, Downtown.

WANTED.—Jobs in crepe de chine waists; large sizes. G 333 Times Downtown.

Fellows, 31 Union Square, wants jobs children's dresses, misses', juniors' suits, coats.

Sample room; light; excellent location. Cowen Bros., 76 West 22d St.

Jobber looking at cotton dresses from $2.50 to $10; 49-51 West 24th St., sixth floor.

Sample room, light, excellent location. Cowen Bros., 76 West 22d St.

Cash for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apperal. Gross, 29 Greene Street; Spring-886.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South.—Art property and antiquities made by Henry Symons, London, will be sold at 2 o'clock Monday and five following afternoons, also Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 28 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Household furniture, &c., from Eagle Storage Warehouse Company.

Tuesday.

Merwin Sales Company, 16 East 40th Street.—Autograph letters from collection of James P. Smith, Flushing, L. I., afternoon and evening.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Avenue.—Household furnishings, also books.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue and 40th Street.—Modern etchings, mezzotints, color prints, &c., including selections from the collection of Horace K. Devereux; also Wednesday evening.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furniture and effects.

Wednesday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household furnishings, linen, tableware, &c.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Av.—Collateral from Provident Loan Society of New York, diamonds, watches, rings, and other jewelry; also Thursday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Autograph letters and documents, including selections from papers of General Daniel Ruggles of the Confederate Army; also Thursday afternoon.

Thursday.

Keeler Art Gallery, 12 Vesey St.—Oriental rugs.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Miscellaneous household furniture; also Friday and Saturday.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Private library of the late James S. Grinnell; also Friday.

Friday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oil paintings.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam. H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers: mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$20,000—VALUATION—$20,000.
The Entire Stock of the Acme Embroidery Co. of West New York, N. J., bought from the Receiver and removed for convenience of sale.
Tremendously Large Stock of About 60,000 Yards
LACES
EMBROIDERIES

Lace Cloth, Net Voiles, Organdies, Insertions, &c.; about 40,000 yards Raw Material, viz., Grey Goods, Mercerized and Silk Yarns, Lace and Net Cloth, Crepe, Pique and Organdy; Lingeries, Voiles, Seneca Voile, Grey Cloth, Grey Actz, Colored Organdy, Swiss Organdy, Actz Chiffon, White Mercerized, Natural, Grey and White Bobbins Silk Yarn, Madeira Blue, Persian Silk Yarn, 1,000 lbs. Mercerized and Spool Silk.

M. JAFFE & J. H. FRIEND, Auctioneers, SELL TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 1,787 LEXINGTON AVENUE, Near 111th Street, N. Y. C.
Auctioneer's Offices—1,787 Lexington Ave. Phone 2,997 Harlem. 819 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 2,452 Williamsburg.

Fashionable and Selected Stock of
DRESSES
SUITS
& WAISTS
RANGING IN PRICE
As High as $575 a Garment,
Made in the Very Latest Designs,
Will Be Sold To-morrow, Tuesday, Mar. 9,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auct'r.
For information telephone Spring 4299.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, March 9, at 10:30 A.M. At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St.,
BANKRUPT STOCK
of Bosse-Burke Shoe Co., Baltimore, Md.
$20,000 Latest Style High-Grade
Men's Shoes
Retailing Up to $8.00 a Pair.
Including Bannisters, Johnson & Murphy, and large quantity of Dr. Reed's Cushion Sole Men's Shoes and other prominent makers and dealers. Every pair is the latest last, low heel and flat toe. Department stores should give this sale their attention. Also 500 Pr. Highest Grade Slippers, Romeos and Nullifiers; 1,000 Pr. Men's Rubbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Auction Sale of
5 MACK MOTOR TRUCKS

By order of the United States District Court, Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on this day, Monday, March 8th, 1915, at 2 P. M., at the salesroom of the International Motor Co., Southeast Corner of 64th St. and West End Avenue, Manhattan, FIVE MOTOR TRUCKS under an order entered in the United States District Court in the matter of Charles E. Haff Co., Bankrupt, and in compliance with sections 64 and 65 of the New York Personal Property Law. Sale conducted under the direction of Harry L. Goidel, Receiver in Bankruptcy, and the International Motor Co.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM PARTITIONS, dividers, safe, desks, chairs, tables, typewriters, mirrors; complete pressing plant. Adler, 44 West 22d.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., March 16, 1915, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies, as follows: Sulphuric acid, spare parts for diving apparatus, hacksaw blades, blanc fixe, blankets, brass and steel bolts and nuts, watch mark braid, brass, liquid gold bronze, bronze ingots, whisk brooms, metallic brown, tinned and tubbed butter and cold storage of same, squirt cans, cement compound, cartridge bag cloth, steam plug cocks, copper, silk lacing cord, stateroom crockery, electric drills, fire extinguishers, live geese feathers, water filters and coolers, pipe fittings, airport and deck light glasses, glassware, amorphous lubricating graphite, chrome green, cotton handkerchiefs, hangers for paper towels, fire hose, dry lampblack, deck and bull's eye lanterns, lavatories, sheet lead, bellows leather, after range, bow and side lights, grinder, oil pumping machinery, turkey red muslin, copper boat nails, ash oars, castor oil, soapstone pencils, wrought pipe, black cannon powder, lump rosin, sheet rubber, safes, folding platform scales, metal scrapers, scoop shovels, rainbath showers, sodium fluoride, strip solder, billet steel, copper tacks, tallow, linen thread, paper towels, copper tubing, flax twine, unions, mixing varnish, valves, plate and rubber washers. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General, U. S. N.* 2-25-15.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, for Contract 123, for the construction of six concrete-stone and brick buildings at and near the Kensico reservoir, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The largest of the buildings is, approximately, 100 feet by 82 feet by 45 feet and the smallest 39 feet by 31 feet by 30 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

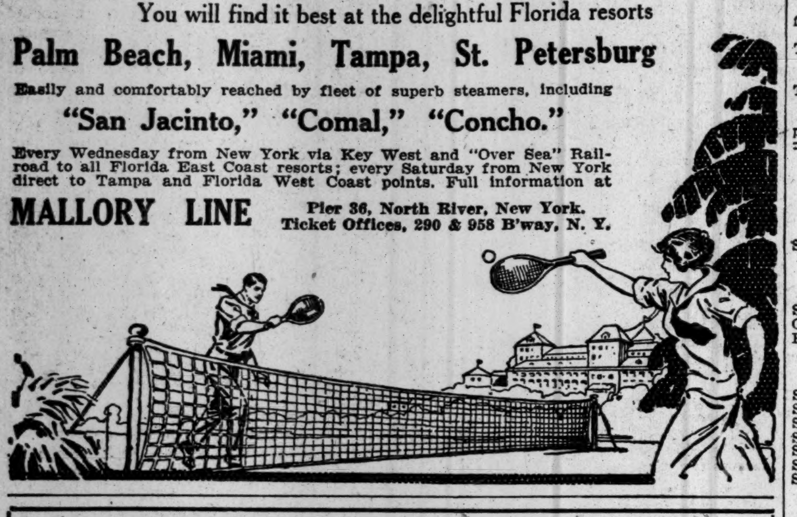
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., March 23, 1915, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies, as follows: Brass and steel bolts and nuts, sheet brass, burlap, buzzers, interior communication and telephone cable, arc lamp carbons, shipping cases, electrolytic cells, brass conduit, window glass, airport glasses, grommets, jerseys, legless keys, bull's eye lanterns, lumber, sewing machines, evaporated milk, searchlight mirrors, linseed oil, bake ovens, lead pipe, rags, lump rosin, sal ammoniac, embroidery silk, steel, sugar, deck swabs, hand tachometers, steel powder tanks, safety treads, brass tubing, electrical wire. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 3-3-15.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND MATERIALS. Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., February 18, 1915. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. March 10, 1915, for furnishing and delivering at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco depots of the Q. M. Corps, 180 pairs Rubber Boots; 40,000 yards Blue Denim; 68,000 pairs Summer Drawers; 50,000 yards O. D. Shirting Flannel; 4,000 pairs Cotton Gloves; 36,000 pairs Canvas Leggins; 130,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 180,000 Cotton Undershirts. Information upon application. A. L. SMITH, Col., Q. M. C., Depot Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Elevator," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., April 3, 1915, and then and there publicly opened, for an electric passenger elevator in the Naval Hospital at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Plans and specifications may be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the naval station named. H. R. STANFORD, Chief of Bureau. February 23, 1915.

Office of the Commissioners, District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., March 1, 1915.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., March 15, 1915, for grading certain streets, aggregating 30,000 cubic yards of grading. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis P. Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, District of Columbia.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, April 7, 1915, for furnishing cordage, rope and twine for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.



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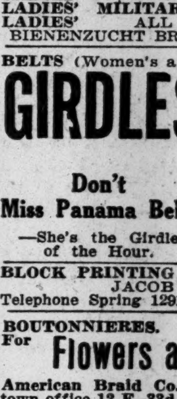

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ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The frequency with which peace talk is coming to be heard in the financial district at least attests the keenness of the desire for peace, but any view of the war which does not take into consideration the magnitude of the forces which are engaged in the struggle and the importance of the things which are at stake will fail to lead to any practical conclusion. Those who attempt to name definite dates by which the war in Europe will have ceased may be choosing a good way of expressing their hopes in concrete terms, but so far as any facts known to the public go no practical man can place confidence in the view that the war is within a few weeks of its end. It may be, but if so there is in store for the world the greatest surprise of the war. Yet it is true that the recovery which has lately been going on in the stock market has been based in no small degree on the conviction in high financial quarters that events are taking a course which will serve to shorten the duration of the struggle. To shorten it? Yes, but by how much there is no telling.

As the financial community views the matter the success of the Allies in forcing the Dardanelles would make many weeks', perhaps even many months', difference in bringing the war to an end, while similar, although perhaps not so pronounced, effect would be expected to flow from the success of Great Britain's plan to shut off all trade with Germany. The latter is given secondary importance, largely, no doubt, because of the prominence at the moment of the thought that the struggle is nearing its end. If that view be accepted less freely than a section of Wall Street is now inclined to accept it, the blockade of all Germany assumes more consequence as a factor in determining the outcome of the war. Germany's need of supplies from abroad will increase and not decrease as time goes on. Access to foreign markets for certain materials may at this time be important to Germany without being vital; the time may well come when it may become vital and when failure to gain access to outside sources of supply would prove the determining factor in the struggle.

It is clear that the facts supply no basis for unquestioning acceptance of hopeful suggestions that a peace conference will soon take the place of fighting. It is not surprising, therefore, that caution even more than hopefulness should have been manifested by the financial community last week as it had been for many weeks. Yet substantial progress in the security markets was made. Stocks showed net gains on most days, and bonds gave evidence of shaking off the lethargy into which they fell rather suddenly by reason of the new uncertainties which were introduced into the situation a month ago by Germany's announcement of her plan for a submarine blockade of Great Britain. A variety of collateral considerations have contributed to this recent betterment in prices, but the outstanding, the dominant influence has been the feeling that events are moving in a direction which will help to shorten the struggle. Boiled down to its briefest possible expression Wall Street would interpret that feeling as meaning that events seemed to be favoring the Allies. That is what it comes to. It has been made plain many times in this war and from the point of view of this country that German victories are bad news, and German defeats good news. Even those who do not agree with the fairness of that point of view have to take count of it in any attempt they may make to correlate incidents in the war to the security markets in this country.

Many days before Congress closed its session it had appeared that the Shipping bill and some other proposals would die with this Congress, or at least that they had no chance of passage at the session which has just ended. If the talk of authorizing an embargo on exports to belligerent countries had obtained more substantial backing the ending of Congress without the carrying out of that proposal would have been an event of prime importance in the business world, for it would have freed trade of a danger which would have been a very serious one. The loss of our exports to Germany through an effective blockade of Germany by the Allies would not be a very serious matter for us, but an embargo of our own which would have shut off all shipments of food and military supplies would have been a serious blow to the industries of the country at a time when we are in unusual need of foreign trade. We are in special need of it now because of the heavy check which has been given to home demands. The growth of our trade abroad, or even its maintenance on the present scale, will in due course do a good deal to stimulate home consumption, for it will increase employment which will create fresh demands in its wake. The serious impairment of our foreign trade from any cause would be a misfortune; its deliberate destruction would be folly.

For some time trade has shown signs of expanding slowly, but yet enough to give ground for hoping for better things when the season for renewed activity comes. The figures of the country's iron production for February came to hand last week. They showed a gain of over 15 per cent. in the rate of output compared with January, and at the start of this month we were producing iron at the rate of 23,000,000 tons a year, compared with only 18,000,000 tons a year in December. The plants of the United States Steel Corporation have worked up to 65 per cent. of their capacity, and many independent mills are being run at close to that percentage. Most other trades were not as greatly depressed as was the steel trade in November and December, and they have not moved forward as rapidly since, but steadily things are getting better rather than worse. It is a tendency which needs to be encouraged and not discouraged. If the dictates of statesmanship are heeded the newly appointed Trade Commission will proceed very deliberately in the exercise of the powers conferred by the trade commission law. It is a situation in which from many points of view it will be vastly better to be safe than to be sorry.

The two things which did most last week to give substance to the discussion of a shortening of the war—the progress in the movement against Constantinople and the British proposal of a virtual blockade of all German ports—had pronounced effect on two of the chief commodity markets, grain and cotton. It was in wheat that the movement was most noteworthy. There was an extreme fall of 17¾ cents a bushel and a net decline for the week of over 12 cents a bushel. The decline in cotton, which speedily recovered, was due largely to the expected loss of the sales which we have recently been making to Germany. The decline in wheat was influenced chiefly by the likelihood of the forcing of the Dardanelles and of the release of wheat now locked up in Russia. The decline has left wheat at a price sufficient, if maintained, to stimulate production this coming season—Winter wheat planting long since, of course, had the stimulus of high prices—and a shortening of supplies is, therefore, not to be feared. On the other hand a decline of over 20 cents a bushel from the recent high price lessens the hardship which the high price for wheat was imposing on our own population. Should the price of wheat remain down the gain in that quarter will much more than offset the loss through the decline in the export value of what part of last season's wheat crop still remains to be sold abroad.

LONDON NOTES IMPROVEMENT.

Signs of Semi-Speculative Activity on the Stock Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—There was improved Stock Exchange sentiment last week marked by a boomlet in oil shares and by other signs of semi-speculative activity. Two more conferences of bankers in regard to the proposed reduction in minimum prices encourage the belief that there will soon be a revision. The Bank of England's return was poor, although the increase in loans was probably due to the special foreign advances and the loss in gold principally to the earmarking of the metal for Argentina. The week's bank clearings were £262,000,000, the highest since the outbreak of the war.

Announcement has been made of an issue of £50,000,000 of 3 per cent. five-year exchequer bonds, for which tenders will be received on Wednesday. They are expected to go on a 3½ per cent. basis. An issue of £20,000,000 of similar bonds repayable on April 5, and another £7,500,000 of Treasury bills repayable on March 19, will probably not be replaced.

The prospectus of the British Dyes Company, Limited, was issued yesterday. This company has been organized with the object of providing dyes formerly obtained from Germany. Its capital is to be £2,000,000, of which £1,500,000 will be provided by the Government. One million shares are offered for public subscription.

Owing to the prospects of fresh Government borrowing discounts are firm, despite the general belief that American exchange is now well under control. The American market here is stagnant, as always since the passing of the Steel dividend. Undoubtedly sellers of both stocks and bonds would be found here on any strong market, tempted partly by the low level of exchange. It should be remembered that securities shipped hence to America cannot be rebought under Treasury regulations, which require a declaration that securities sold have been in physical possession in the United Kingdom since Sept. 30. Thus our continued selling of American securities to you might produce a scarcity value for your issues here, but limiting the supply reduces the market's attraction to buyers.

Labor's demand for wage increases on account of the 20 per cent. advance in the cost of living has been well met by employers and the Government. Work has been resumed under good conditions.

PARIS BOURSE CHEERFUL.

Transactions Are Small, but Feeling Is Most Hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—Although transactions are scanty, sentiment on the Bourse continues most hopeful, taking its inspiration from the current war news. Again last week the chief activity was in French Government bonds, the 3s. reaching 70 and the 3½s. nearly 91. Apparently most speculative positions in these bonds have now been settled privately, and there is well informed opinion to the effect that the belated end of July liquidation could be carried through at the end of this month. This would be very desirable in the interest of general financial revival.

Foreign bonds fared this week according to the developments in politics most directly affecting them. The chief features were an advance of 11 points in Turkish unified bonds, a strong tendency in Russian issues, and good inquiries for Greek bonds. Italian rentes were depressed, the market reflecting the indecision of the Italian policy. The stock of the Bank of France was strong, owing to the continued improvement shown in the bank's gold reserve, which increased 1,500,000 francs this week. Unpaid bills covered by the moratorium decreased 26,500,000 francs, and advances on securities decreased 20,500,000 francs. The stock of the Credit Foncier was not affected by the reduction in its dividend from 25 francs, because there are no speculative holdings of the stock.

American issues were idle. There is keen interest in the sequel to the Allies' reply to Washington. It is firmly believed here that public opinion in America cannot fail to recognize the fairness of the Allies' unavoidable retaliation against German methods.

American exchange continues conspicuously high, affecting sterling exchange similarly, owing to large dollar purchases by France through London. The discount market is regaining activity.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended March 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$14,073,000	$114,807,500
Same period last year	15,109,500	173,789,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.76	82.37	83.97	81.51
Same period last year	88.69	88.41	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	71⅛	71	71⅛	2
A. G. M. cv. d. 6s, 1st pf.	119	118	118⅛	11
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	8
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	91	91	91	1
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	17
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	104	103⅝	103⅝	2
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	103	102½	102⅝	12
Am. Ice Securities 6s	85	85	85	2½
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	104⅞	104½	104⅞	100
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99⅝	97⅞	99⅝	175
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88¼	88	88	12
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	62	61½	62	3
Armour 4½s	91¾	90⅝	91¼	33
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	92	91	92	219
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81	81	81	1
A., T. & S. F. a. 4s, s.	82⅜	81⅛	82¾	28
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	95	94¼	95	45
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	95	94⅛	95	11
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101⅛	101¼	5
Atl. & C. A. L. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	2
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	91	90¼	90¼	8
Austin & N. W. 5s	100	100	100	1
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	91	90½	90⅞	29
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	88⅝	88	88½	34
B. & O. cv. 4½s	85½	82⅞	85½	307
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	80	78	78	10
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	3
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	12
Bethlehem S. ref. 5s	88	87¾	88	35
Bklyn. R. T. gold 5s	101¼	101	101¼	12
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, '18	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	124
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	100¾	100½	100½	11
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s	103¾	103¼	103⅜	7
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	86	86	86	1
Bush Terminal 5s	89	89	89	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	92½	91¾	92½	84
Can. So. c. 5s, S. A.	103½	103⅛	103½	11
Caro., Cl. & Ohio 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	10
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	98¾	98½	98¾	7
Cent. of Ga. c. 5s	101	101	101	5
C. of Ga., M., Ga. & Atl. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Cert. Leather 5s	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	91
Cent. of N. J. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	10
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	113¾	113¼	113¼	5
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	87	86	87	761
Ches. & O. con. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	1
Ches. & Ohio fd. 5s	96	96	96	1
Ches. & Ohio g. 4½s	86⅝	85¾	86	21
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	74	70	74	60
Chi. & Alton 3½s	41	41	41	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	95	95¾	438
C., B. & Q. joint 4s rg	95	95	95	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94	94	94	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½	82½	81⅞	82⅛	17
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89⅞	90	49
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	7
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	96⅜	96¼	96¼	20
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	26½	26⅛	26½	5
Chi. & E. Ill. gen 5s	63½	62	63	51
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	70⅛	69¾	70⅛	20
C., Ind. & Louis. 6s	113	113	113	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89	88¾	88¾	25
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96⅝	95¾	96¼	92½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd	101⅜	100⅛	101⅜	1,976
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A	90	90	90	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	88¼	88¼	88¼	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100¾	100¼	100¾	9
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. Riv. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103	102⅞	103	49
C. & N. W. g. 3½s	81	81	81	1
Chi. & N. W. gen 5s, ctfs.	109½	109⅜	109⅜	11
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	5
Chi. & N. W. gen 4s, sta.	92½	91½	91½	8
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	101	100⅝	100⅝	2
Chi. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	23
C. Junc. Rys & U. S. Yds. 5s	100	100	100	1
Chi. Railways 5s	96½	96⅛	96¼	6
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	82¼	81¾	82	43
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	66⅜	64¾	66¼	70
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	22⅜	19⅛	22⅜	113
C., R. I. & P. deb 5s	53	53	53	6
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	109¼	108½	109¼	4
Chi., St. P., M. & O. gen. 5s	100	100	100	18
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
C. & W. Ind. g. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	93	91	93	9
Col. & Ninth Av. 5s	98	98	98	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83	82½	82½	4
Con. Gas deb. 6s, full pd.	113⅝	112	112¾	245½
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	92	92	92	10
Cub.-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	96¼	96	96	6
Cumberland Tele 5s	97	96¾	97	9
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅝	99½	99⅝	46
D. & H. ref. 4s	94	94	94	5
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	100	100	100	1
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	46	45	46	20
D. & R. G. con. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	7
Des Moines Union 5s	100	100	100	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	6
Detroit United 4½s	72½	70½	72	51
Dis. Securities 5s	51¼	46	48½	230
Du Pont Powder 4½s	87½	87	87	50
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	62	61½	62	10
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	64⅝	64	64⅝	22
Erie gen 4s	66	66	66	11
Erie con. 4s	82	81	82	7
Erie con. 7s	108½	108½	108½	2
Erie-P. col. tr. 4s	87½	87½	87½	16
Flint & P. M. cn. 5s	65½	65½	65½	10
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	10
General Motors 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	14
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	13
Hudson & M. ref. 5s	75	75	75	16
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	19
I. Cent., Om. Div. 3s	68	68	68	1
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	99⅞	99½	99¾	41
Illinois Steel 4½s	84	84	84	3
Indiana Steel 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	6
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	102½	100½	102½	137
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	100½	98¼	100¼	149
Int.-Met. 4½s	75⅞	74½	75⅞	110
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	76
Int. & Gt. North. 6s	98	98	98	8
Int. Navigation 5s	40	40	40	2
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79½	79½	79½	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85	85	85	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	54	50	51	34
Kanawha & M. 1st 4s	86	86	86	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71½	70½	70½	2
Kan. City South'n 5s	89	88¾	89	4
Kan. City South'n 3s	67½	67½	67½	3
Kan. City Terminal 4s	91	91	91	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	90⅞	89¾	90⅞	24
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	100	100	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	13
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90¼	90⅛	90¼	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90⅛	89¾	90⅛	27
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	82	82	82	5
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s	101½	101	101½	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	122½	122½	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛	29
Lorillard 7s	122¾	122½	122¾	4
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100	27
L. & N., St. Louis Div. 6s	107	106⅞	106⅞	18
L. & N., St. Louis Div. 3s	59½	58¼	59½	10
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	112	112	112	4
Louis. & N. unified 4s	91¾	91	91¾	77
Manhattan con. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	100	100	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99	98½	98½	3
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	91⅛	91½	18
Mil. & Northern con. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	88	88	88	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	55⅛	50	54	58
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78	77¼	77½	12½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	59½	58	58	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	74	69¾	70½	100
Mo. Pacific 4s	49¼	46	49¼	85½
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100	99⅝	100	53
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	94	91½	94	9
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	49	44¾	49	31
Mon. Power 5s, Ser. A	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	117
Mobile & O. new 6s	112	112	112	3
Morris & E. ref. 3½s	84⅜	84	84¼	7
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	92	92	92	10
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	92	90	92	10
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, w. i.	101¾	101¼	101¾	1,229
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	80½	79¾	80	19
N. Y. C., Mich. C. col. 3½s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. C., Lake Shore col. 3½s	73	72½	72½	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	92⅞	92	92¼	88
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
N. Y. & E. 3d ext. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	25
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103¼	103⅛	103¼	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	83¼	82½	83¼	8
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	103	103	103	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	105	102¾	105	36
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s, 1955	72	72	72	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s, 1956	62	62	62	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68	61½	61½	87
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	72	71	71½	9
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54	53	54	75
N. Y., S. & W. g. 5s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95⅛	94¾	95	43
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	69	67	69	2
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	91⅞	91½	91⅞	26
Norf. & W. 10-20 yr. cv. 4s	101	100½	101	9
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	101	100⅜	101	12
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	89	89	89	3
Northw'tern Tel. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	2
Northern Pacific 4s	90⅜	89⅝	90⅜	546½
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	4
Northern Pacific 3s	64	62	64	470½
Northern-Pac. 3s, reg.	62½	62½	62½	1
Ont. Power 1st s. f. 5s	95	94	94	6
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s	100	99¾	100	91
Oregon Short Line 6s	107⅞	107½	107⅞	21
Oregon Short L. ref. 4s	90	89½	90	17
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	89	88	89	21
Oswego & Rome 2d 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	86	86	86	9
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	94	94	94	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅝	97⅜	97½	39
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	14
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	27
Penn. gtd. 4½s	103⅝	100¼	100¼	9
Penn. con. 4½s. ctfs., full paid	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	421
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101	100¾	101	2
People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	114	114	114	4
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	100	100	100	2
Public Service 5s	88	87¼	87¾	30
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	107	104⅛	107	11
Ry. St. Spr., La. T. 5s	96	95½	96	9
Reading gen. 4s	92¾	91½	92¾	66
Reading-Jersey Cent. col. 4s	91½	91½	91½	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93	92¼	93	39
Rio G. & West. 1st 4s	71	71	71	11
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	99	98¼	99	5
St. L., I. M. & So. u. and r. 4s	66	66	66	1
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	67½	66	66	6
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100	99¼	100	21
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	64	64	64	1
St. L. & S. F. ref 4s, t. r., sta.	62	60¼	61	35
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., sta.	32½	32½	32½	2
St. Louis & M. B. 5s	100	100	100	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	76½	76½	76½	1
St. Louis Transit 5s	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	1
St. P. & N. P. 6s	109⅝	109¼	109¼	7
S. Air Line adj. 5s	63	60	63	58
S. Air Line ref. 4s	67	66	66	12
S. Air L. g. 4s, sta.	82½	80	81	4
Sea. & Roanoke 5s	101½	101⅛	101⅛	5
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	90	90	90	2
South. Bell Tel. 5s	98⅛	97¾	98	37
S. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
South. Pac. col. 4s	83⅜	82½	82½	5
South. Pac. cv. 4s	81½	80⅞	81⅛	155
South. Pac. ref. 4s	85	83⅜	84⅞	519
South. Pac. cv. 5s	97¾	96⅜	97¾	180½
S. P., San F. T. 4s	81	77⅞	81	226½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜	41
South. Ry. gen. 4s	65¼	63¼	65¼	20
Standard Milling 5s	89	89	89	1
T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101¾	101½	101¾	3
T. of St. L. con. 5s	101	100¾	101	2
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95¾	95¼	95¼	25
Texas Co. cv. 6s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	34
Third Avenue ref. 4s	82	81½	81½	62½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	81	80⅛	80⅞	438½
T. & O. Cent. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Tol., P. & W. 4s	65	65	65	2
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	48	47	47	11
Tri-City 5s	96⅝	96½	96⅝	8
U. E. L. & P. 5s, '32	100	100	100	2
Union Pac. 1st 4s	95⅜	94½	95¼	163½
Union Pac. cv. 4s	89	88½	89	99
U. R. R. of San F. 4s	50¼	46½	50	40
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	75	72	74⅞	25
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	9
U. S. Steel 5s	100½	100	100⅛	877
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	6½
Va. Ry 1st 5s	97⅞	96½	97¼	23
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	91	89	91	18
Va. I. C. & C. 5s	85½	84	84	6
Va. Mid., Ser. C., 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	89½	89½	89½	1
Va. & South. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Wabash 1st 5s	100	98¾	100	11
Wabash ref. 4s	24½	23	23	11
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., sta.	20	20	20	14
Wabash 2d 5s	88½	88	88½	16
Wab. equip. s. f. 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1
Wab., Omaha D. 3½s	59	59	59	1
Wab., Tol. & Chi. 4s	66	66	66	2
Western Electric 5s	101½	101	101⅜	3
Western Maryland 4s	69	65	68⅝	62
West'house E. & M. cv. 5s	90¼	89⅞	90¼	77
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	22
West N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	75½	75½	75½	4
West Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
West. Union Tel. r. e. 4½s	91⅜	90	90	4
West Shore 4s	90⅝	90¼	90¼	12
West Shore 4s, reg.	87½	87½	87½	2½
Wheeling & L. E. con. 4s	66	66	66	2
Wisconsin Cent. g. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
W. C., S. & D. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1

Total sales $13,725,500

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	101¾	101¾	101¾	1½
U. S. 4s, registered	109½	109½	109½	½
U. S. 4s, coupon	111	111	111	1
Argentine 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	1
Japanese 4½s	81	79½	79¾	7
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	78¼	78	78¼	29
Jap. 4½s, 2d S., G. s.	76	73⅞	76	85
Repub. of C. 5s, '04	94¼	93½	93½	50½
Rep. of C. 5s, '14	92	92	92	10

Total sales $185,500

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	108½	108⅜	108½	12
N. Y. State 4½s	108½	108⅜	108½	11
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	58½	56	56	10

Total sales $33,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1955	84½	84½	84½	1
4s, 1958	95⅛	95	95	6
4s, 1959	95¼	95⅛	95¼	6
4¼s, 1960	100	99½	100	32
4¼s, 1964	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	58
4½s, 1963	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	13
4½s, May, 1957	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅜	104¼	104¼	2
4½s, May, 1917	101	101	101	6

Total sales $129,000

Grand total $14,073,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended March 6.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold M.	29¼	30	29¼	29¾
7,610	Amal. Copper	53⅜	55⅛	53¼	54⅝
1,410	Am. Beet Sugar	39¼	40⅝	38½	40⅛
840	American Can.	26	28⅜	26	28
30	Am. Can pf.	94	94	94	94
50	Am. Car & F.	42	42¾	42	42¾
60	Am. Cotton Oil	46¾	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
10	Am. Hide & L.	5	5	5	5
430	Am. Ice Sec.	26⅝	27¾	26⅜	27⅛
10	Am. Linseed	9	9	9	9
30	Am. Locomo.	19¼	19¼	19	19
3,340	Am. Smelt. & R.	62⅛	64½	61⅞	63¼
120	Am. Sugar Ref.	101	102¼	101	102¼
80	Anaconda Cop.	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅝
340	A., T. & S. F.	94½	96⅛	94½	95½
320	Balt. & Ohio	65	68½	64⅞	68
6	Balt. & Ohio pf	68	68	68	68
1,530	Beth. Steel	54⅞	56	54¼	55¾
190	Brooklyn R. T.	87	88½	87	88½
120	Cal. Petroleum	17	18⅜	17	18¼
430	Canadian Pac.	158¾	159½	158⅜	158⅞
3,005	Cent. Leather	34¾	34¾	32⅞	33¾
160	Ches. & Ohio	41	42⅜	40⅜	42
10	Chi. Gt. West'n	11	11	11	11
100	C., M. & St. P.	85⅝	87¾	85¼	87⅜
80	Chino Copper	36½	36½	36½	36½
90	Con. Gas	117	117	116⅛	116⅞
50	Corn Prod. Ref.	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
685	Distillers Sec.	9⅜	9¾	5½	8½
1,410	Erie	21	22¼	20⅝	22
60	Erie 1st pf.	34⅞	35⅜	34½	35⅜
10	General Motors	94	94	94	94
30	Gt. North'n pf.	114⅛	116	114⅛	116
20	Gt. Nor. certs. for ore prop.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
260	Inspir. Copper	19⅛	20¼	19⅛	20
490	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	12¼	13	12¼	13
1,630	Inter.-Met. pf.	55⅝	58¾	55½	58⅝
400	Lehigh Valley	132¼	135	132	135
10	Max. Motors	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
40	Max. Motors 1st pf.	64½	67⅝	64½	67⅝
30	Max. Motors 2d pf.	25¼	28	25¼	25⅝
1,720	Mex. Petrol'm.	67	67¾	65	66⅝
140	Mo., Kan. & T.	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9¾
2,290	Missouri Pac.	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞
300	Nat. Lead Co.	51⅞	55½	51⅞	55¼
870	N. Y. Central	82	84⅛	81⅝	83⅞
1,280	N. Y., N. H. & H.	46⅜	50½	46⅝	50
120	N. Y., O. & W.	24⅜	26⅛	24⅜	25⅝
20	Norf. & West.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
180	Northern Pac.	100⅜	102⅝	100¼	102⅝
100	Pacific Mail	19	19	19	19
140	Penn. Railroad	103⅞	104¾	103⅞	104¾
50	Pres. Steel Car	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼
80	Ray Con. Cop.	16¼	17½	16⅛	17½
30,500	Reading	142½	145⅝	142⅜	144⅞
10	Rep. I. & S. pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
1,620	Southern Pac.	82	84⅜	82	84
120	Southern Ry.	13⅝	15¼	13⅝	15¼
120	Studebaker Co.	45⅛	48	45⅜	46¾
780	Tenn. Copper	28⅛	28⅛	26⅛	27
20	Texas Co.	133	133	133	133
2,870	Third Avenue	48⅜	50½	47¾	49¼
40	Union B. & P.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9,090	Union Pacific	117¾	120	117⅝	119⅝
50	U. S. Rubber	54	58⅞	54	56½
22,340	U. S. Steel	42¼	45¼	42¼	44⅝
380	Utah Copper	52	53	51⅝	58
25	West. Un. Tel.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
10	Wool. (F.W.) Co.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
100,901					

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of the Netherl'ds.	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914

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STATE OF NEW YORK
4¼ Per Cent Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX
AMOUNTING TO
$27,000,000.00
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
Will Be Sold WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 13, 1915.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON & CHEMICAL COMPANY
NOTICE

In accordance with the provisions of Clause 7 of the Reorganization Agreement of June 14th, 1913, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a statement of the proposed Modification of the Plan of Reorganization has been filed with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, Canada, New York, N. Y., and London, England, and with the Security Trust Company in Detroit, Michigan, the Depositaries under the said agreement.

Depositors under the original Plan and Agreement of June 14th, 1913, are hereby notified that up to and including the Seventh (7th) day of April, 1915, they have the privilege of withdrawing their securities, upon surrendering their Deposit Receipts to the Depositary which issued same, and (in the case of bondholders who received as a loan the amount of the July 1st, 1913, coupon) upon repaying the said loan with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum.

In accordance with the terms of the said Agreement, depositors of securities not withdrawn by the said Seventh (7th) day of April, 1915, will be deemed to have assented to the said Modification of the Plan.

Dated this First day of March, 1915.

JOHN JOYCE,
E. R. WOOD,
HENRY RUSSEL,
Reorganization Committee.

Chicago Utilities Bonds & Scrip
Cleve. Auto. Mach. Stks. & Bds.
Inter. Agric. Corp. Stk. & Bonds
Standard Assets
International Salt Stock
Loose Wiles 2nd Preferred
Frontier Telephone 5s, 1922
Butte, Anaconda & Pac. 5s, 1944
Chi. & East. Ill. Ref. 4s, 1955

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AND OTHER ISSUES DEALT IN

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25 Childs Restaurant Pfd.
20 International Text Book Co.
50 International Educational Pfd.
10 Celluloid Co.
10 Michigan Telephone Co. Pfd.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 Wamsutta Mills
50 Eagle Lock Co.
100 Southington Hardware Co.

For Sale
50 Childs Restaurant Pfd. & Com.
100 International Agri. Corp. Com. & Pfd.
100 Manning & Bowman Co.
50 International Silver Pfd.
75 United Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd. & Com.
1 U. S. Finishing 1st 5s 1919
25 Bordens Condensed Milk Com.
10 Amer. Water Works & Elec. 1st Pfd.
50 Bristol Brass Co.

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4½% Reg. Bonds
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50 Ohio Oil	25 Southern P. Line
20 Solar Refining	25 South Penn Oil
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50 Union Tank Line	15 S. O. of Ohio

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Chalmers Motor Pfd.
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Pfd.
Duluth, Rainy Lake & Win. 5s
Minn. & St. Louis 6% notes
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$415,000 CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., GOLD, 4½s

$1,000 each—Due February, 1945. Assessed Valuation, $106,512,093; Net Debt, $4,949,075; Population, 135,900

$16,000 TOWN OF OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, 5s

$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1918 to 1926 inc. Assessed Valuation, $18,853,491; Net Debt, $214,500; Population, 21,802.

$30,000 TOWN OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, 5s

$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1919 to 1945 inc. Assessed Valuation, $22,620,074; Net Debt, $256,000; Population, 25,000

$26,000 CITY OF FULTON, N. Y. SCHOOL 4.60s

$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1917 to 1944 inc. Assessed Valuation, $6,108,058; Net Debt, $387,114.42; Population, 10,480.

$23,000 MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., SCHOOL, 4½s

$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1938 to 1945 inc. Assessed Valuation, $3,230,000; Net Debt, $176,850; Population, 10,034

$59,000 TOWN OF RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND, 5s

$1,000 each—Due yearly, 1918 to 1931 inc. Assessed Valuation, $4,394,000; Net Debt, $100,000; Population, 5,345

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended March 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,054,479	10,510,787
Same period last year	1,479,389	17,818,018

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	61.48	59.86	64.68	58.99
Same period last year	70.70	68.67	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
83	Mar. 4	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	86	81½	83	+1	360
30½	Feb. 9	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines	30⅛	28⅝	29⅞	+1⅛	15,300
11	Jan. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅞	100
37	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	34	34	34	..	100
58⅛	Jan. 21	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	55	53¼	54⅞	+1¼	45,900
52⅜	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+1⅜	100
91½	Feb. 16	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	91½	..	....
42	Feb. 11	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	40⅝	38¾	40	+1⅛	17,500
85	Feb. 2	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	85	..	....
87¼	Feb. 25	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	87¼	..	....
137¾	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	134½	..	....
31⅜	Jan. 19	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	28½	26	27⅞	+1⅝	10,250
97⅝	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	94⅞	92¾	94½	+2¼	1,650
48½	Jan. 8	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	42½	40¼	42½	+2¼	1,300
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	112⅜	112¼	112½	+⅜	800
60	Jan. 12	59⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..	50
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	..	169
*109	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	108¼	108	108¼	..	7
48⅝	Feb. 11	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	46¾	45½	46¼	+¾	1,500
97⅝	Jan. 26	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	97⅝	..	....
95	Jan. 20	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	84½	83	84½	−5⅞	610
5½	Feb. 9	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅜	5	5¼	+¾	500
28¾	Feb. 9	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	27¾	25½	27⅛	+1⅜	1,800
27⅞	Mar. 5	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	25½	27½	+2⅞	6,900
11½	Jan. 16	7⅛	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	9	8	8	−1	1,210
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	26½	26½	26½	−½	200
28¾	Jan. 12	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	20⅞	19	20	−¾	1,950
96¼	Jan. 9	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	78	75	75	−6	849
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	5½	5	5	−⅜	400
31	Feb. 15	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf.	30	30	30	..	400
67⅝	Feb. 13	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64⅞	61¾	63¾	+1⅞	14,995
103¼	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	101¾	101	101⅝	+⅞	700
78¾	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+⅛	100
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	152	151	152	+4	200
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	104	104	104	−2	100
32	Jan. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	−1⅞	250
111½	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	102⅜	101	102	+1¼	2,350
114½	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	111½	109¼	111½	+2⅜	200
60	Jan. 15	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60	..	....
121½	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120⅝	119⅛	120⅝	+1⅛	3,077
234¾	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	225	225½	225	+⅜	1,200
107¼	Feb. 9	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106⅜	106½	+1	350
18	Feb. 16	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	16	15¾	15¾	−2	200
80	Mar. 6	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	80	78¾	80	+2¾	509
8	Feb. 26	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	8	8	8	..	200
28⅛	Jan. 21	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	26½	25¾	26⅝	+⅜	2,250
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	6	..	....
96⅜	Jan. 26	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	96	94¼	95⅝	+⅞	8,900
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	97	98¼	+1¼	1,670
107	Jan. 22	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100	98	100	+1	400
40	Jan. 11	26⅝	Mar. 8	BALDWIN LOCO.	29	26⅝	29	+1	1,800
103½	Jan. 15	99	Feb. 8	Baldwin Loco. pf.	..	..	99	..	....
74⅜	Jan. 26	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	68½	64½	67⅞	+3⅛	10,315
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68⅛	68	68⅛	+⅛	2,006
⅞	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	⅝	½	½	..	400
57⅜	Feb. 10	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	56½	54¼	55¾	+1⅜	18,550
105⅛	Feb. 11	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	103⅞	103¼	103⅞	+⅝	350
88⅞	Jan. 22	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅜	87	88⅜	+1¼	3,600
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	128¾	128¾	128¾	+1⅞	100
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
5	Feb. 25	5	Feb. 25	Brunswick Term.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..	50
30	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	30	..	....
21⅛	Feb. 8	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	18½	17	18	+⅜	3,600
54¾	Feb. 8	47	Jan. 14	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52	48	51½	+½	935
*56½	Feb. 13	*56½	Feb. 13	Canada Southern	..	..	*56½	..	....
168¾	Jan. 21	153¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	159	153¼	158½	+1½	19,825
77½	Feb. 18	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	77	77	77	−½	100
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	34⅝	33	33¾	−⅝	13,820
104	Jan. 27	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	102½	101½	102½	+1¼	450
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*116¼	Mar. 4	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	116¼	115⅝	116¼	..	44
46⅝	Jan. 26	40	Feb. 23	Ches. & Ohio	42½	40	41¾	+1⅝	8,070
9⅜	Jan. 27	9⅜	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9⅜	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
12⅜	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West.	10⅝	10¼	10½	..	1,144
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28⅛	28	28	+½	300
93½	Jan. 22	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	88	84¾	87¼	+2¼	7,225
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	123½	123½	123½	+½	114
129½	Jan. 22	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	123	121	123	+¾	1,500
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*167¼	..	....
22¼	Mar. 5	18¼	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	22¼	18¼	22⅛	+2⅞	2,960
37½	Jan. 22	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	36½	35¼	36⅛	+¾	6,150
25	Feb. 23	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	25	..	....
56	Feb. 5	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	+⅛	200
101¼	Feb. 24	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101¼	..	....
27	Jan. 21	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	24¼	23½	24¼	+½	200
26	Jan. 23	24⅞	Jan. 13	Col. & Southern	..	..	25	..	....
48	Feb. 27	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	48	..	....
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	37	..	....
122½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	117¼	115½	117	+1⅝	2,900
49½	Jan. 19	40¼	Jan. 5	Continental Can	45½	45	45½	+½	760
93	Jan. 21	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	92	91¼	92	+1¾	210
10⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	10⅛	9	9⅞	+⅝	2,220
69½	Jan. 15	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	67½	66¼	67½	+2½	825
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	..	..	*45	..	....
47	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	40	40	40	..	100
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO.	..	..	89	..	....
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	146½	145½	146	+1⅜	340
425	Jan. 19	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	407½	405	407½	..	90
7½	Jan. 25	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	−¼	800
13⅞	Jan. 21	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	11	11	11	..	100
7	Feb. 24	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	29½	29½	29½	..	100
112	Feb. 2	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	113¼	112¾	113	..	30
13¾	Jan. 25	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	10½	5½	8	−2⅛	8,180
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
23¾	Jan. 21	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	22¼	20⅝	22⅛	+1⅜	14,500
37½	Jan. 22	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	36	33¼	35½	+2¼	4,100
30¼	Jan. 26	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	27	..	....
10	Jan. 6	9¾	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
30	Jan. 22	24	Mar. 3	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	24⅛	24	24	−½	300
192½	Mar. 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	192½	192½	192½	+20½	422
108⅜	Feb. 10	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	107½	106	106¼	−½	798
145¼	Jan. 19	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	139½	138	139½	+⅛	765
94⅝	Feb. 11	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	94½	91½	92⅞	+1⅞	2,445
96	Jan. 27	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	95	94¾	94¾	−⅜	1,100
33½	Feb. 4	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	32	30¾	30¾	−1	1,900
98¾	Jan. 28	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	..	..	96¾	..	....
118	Jan. 22	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	116	113¼	115¼	+2	4,752
35⅝	Jan. 21	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	32⅝	31½	31¾	+1	6,850
52⅝	Jan. 22	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	51¼	49¼	50⅞	+1⅜	2,450
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	HELME (G. W.) pf.	112	112	112	..	100
116	Feb. 24	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	..	10
110	Jan. 22	103	Feb. 24	ILLINOIS CENT.	104⅛	103	104⅛	+1⅛	350
20⅝	Mar. 5	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	20⅝	18½	20¼	+1⅝	19,300
13	Feb. 5	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	13	12	12⅞	+⅞	4,450
58¾	Feb. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	58¾	55¾	58¼	+2½	19,720
12½	Jan. 27	12⅜	Jan. 19	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
99¾	Jan. 11	90½	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	93¼	90½	91	−1	1,150
117	Jan. 9	113	Feb. 3	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	113	..	....
73⅛	Jan. 11	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	70	70	70	+14	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	96	90¼	90½	−23½	450
9⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9	8½	8⅞	+⅞	2,300
37¼	Mar. 3	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	37¼	35	37	+3	3,485
⅞	Mar. 3	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	100
7⅝	Feb. 26	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	..	7⅜	..	....
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	65	..	....
25⅛	Jan. 22	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	22	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛	200
57⅝	Jan. 22	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	+¼	300
80	Jan. 4	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	79	79	79	+1½	100
107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	107	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
*121	Feb. 18	*120⅝	Feb. 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	121	120⅝	120¾	..	20
109⅝	Feb. 15	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	107	106½	107	+1	200
106⅜	Mar. 5	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜	+⅞	225
30	Jan. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	..	..	28½	..	....
98	Feb. 9	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	98	..	....
7⅛	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	5⅜	..	....
139⅛	Jan. 22	129¾	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	134⅞	132	134⅞	+3	6,400
220	Jan. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	+1	450
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¼	118	118¼	−½	200
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	37½	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	20	20	+1½	100
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	93	90¼	93	+8	500
182	Mar. 6	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	182	172	182	+4	500
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	115	..	....
121½	Jan. 22	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	113	110	113	+1	2,100
76	Feb. 17	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	74	74	74	..	200
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	66	+⅞	100
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
128	Jan. 20	128	Jan. 20	Manhattan Elevated	..	..	128	..	....
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101½	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101½	..	....
28½	Mar. 4	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	28½	24¾	27	+2¼	11,245
69¾	Mar. 4	43¾	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf.	69¾	63⅝	67¾	+4⅜	24,400
27⅞	Mar. 4	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	27⅞	25	26	+⅜	20,075
56	Mar. 2	52⅛	Feb. 25	May Dept. Stores	56	52½	52½	+⅞	800
97	Jan. 19	96	Feb. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	96	..	....
2½	Jan. 22	1	Jan. 15	Mercantile Marine	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−¼	100
8⅞	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 13	Mercantile Mar. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	100
77	Feb. 9	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	67¾	65	66½	−¼	19,050
80¼	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	..	..	74	..	....
20⅝	Mar. 4	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	20⅝	19	20⅝	+1⅝	2,800
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	..	..	16¾	..	....
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	36	33	33	−5	607
116	Jan. 20	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113½	110	113½	+4⅜	750
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	..	..	128	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., S.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	75	75	75	..	100
12½	Jan. 22	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	9½	10	..	6,600
33	Jan. 20	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31	26	27¾	−3¼	2,100
15¼	Jan. 21	6⅞	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅜	16,950
52	Feb. 16	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	50¾	49⅝	50¼	+1¼	2,440
101½	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	100½	99¼	100½	..	300
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125¼	..	....
132	Jan. 22	118	Feb. 24	National Biscuit	121⅞	119⅞	120½	+2½	1,900
126	Jan. 28	120⅛	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	124	122	124	+3⅞	200
12½	Jan. 18	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛	440
*85	Mar. 5	*79	Jan. 18	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	85	85	85	..	10
55½	Mar. 5	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	55¼	49¼	54¾	+5⅝	11,325
109¾	Jan. 19	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	107½	106½	106½	+1	130
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
5	Mar. 5	4¾	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	+⅛	100
13⅜	Jan. 19	11⅛	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copper	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+¾	3,600
59	Jan. 2	56¼	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	..	..	56½	..	....
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	84	81½	83½	+1¼	19,870
*113⅝	Feb. 11	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*113⅝	..	....
57	Jan. 19	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	50⅝	45	50	+5	33,367
26¾	Mar. 2	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	26¾	23½	25¼	+2	4,775
25	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 15	Norfolk Southern	..	..	25	..	....
103½	Jan. 22	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	101½	100¼	101½	+1½	1,500
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
68	Jan. 4	64	Jan. 19	North America	..	..	65⅞	..	....
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
107	Jan. 22	99⅝	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	103⅜	100¼	102¾	+2	6,415
2	Feb. 23	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	2	2	2	..	54
22½	Jan. 12	18⅜	Mar. 2	PACIFIC MAIL	20⅞	18⅜	20⅜	+1⅜	1,150
31½	Jan. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel.	..	..	26⅞	..	....
*90¼	Jan. 29	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific Tel & Tel.pf	..	..	*88	..	....
108⅜	Jan. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R.	105⅝	103⅝	105¼	+⅞	8,295
120⅞	Jan. 16	117⅞	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi.	119¾	118	119¼	+2⅛	600
7	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	6¼	..	....
15	Mar. 5	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	15	15	15	..	100
72	Jan. 18	69½	Jan. 28	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	69½	..	....
21⅜	Feb. 11	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	20¾	20	20½	+½	1,500
98	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93½	93	93½	+¾	480
*75	Feb. 1	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	*75	..	....
39	Jan. 11	27	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	28	25	25¾	−1¾	2,200
102¼	Jan. 25	88	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car pf	88	88	88	−2	100
106	Jan. 13	106	Jan. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	106	..	....
155½	Jan. 22	150½	Feb. 24	Pullman Co.	151½	151	151⅜	+⅞	625
1⅞	Jan. 12	1	Jan. 4	QUICKSILVER	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛	100
2¼	Jan. 22	1	Feb. 19	Quicksilver pf.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛	200
25½	Jan. 11	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SPR'G.	20⅜	19	19	−2	1,100
88	Jan. 8	87	Mar. 3	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87	87	87	−1	100
18¼	Jan. 22	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	+⅝	7,950
153⅞	Jan. 22	140⅛	Feb. 24	Reading	145⅜	142¼	145	+2⅜	120,140
86½	Jan. 11	85½	Jan. 11	Reading 1st pf.	..	..	86	..	....
85½	Feb. 2	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.	84	84	84	..	30
22⅜	Jan. 19	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	20¾	19¾	20¾	+1¾	1,360
78¾	Jan. 20	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76⅞	75½	76⅞	+2	1,340
1	Jan. 19	⅝	Jan. 2	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅝	⅝	−¼	900
1⅞	Jan. 15	1	Jan. 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	1¼	1	1⅛	..	1,404
4⅞	Jan. 4	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	1¼	⅞	1	+⅛	900
16	Jan. 5	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	3½	3	3½	−¼	200
2½	Jan. 26	2	Feb. 18	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	..	..	2	..	....
11	Jan. 21	10	Jan. 25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	..	..	10	..	....
4⅜	Feb. 4	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3½	3½	3½	−⅞	200
17¾	Jan. 28	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n.	..	..	15	..	....
37	Jan. 21	34	Jan. 15	St. L. Southw'n pf.	..	..	36	..	....
15½	Jan. 26	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	13	11¾	13	+1⅛	1,300
41	Jan. 26	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	34	32	33⅞	+1⅞	2,700
209½	Feb. 1	182¼	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co.	..	..	202	..	....
125⅛	Feb. 19	121⅝	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	125¼	..	....
27⅜	Jan. 22	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	25½	25¼	25½	+½	300
*40	Feb. 16	*40	Feb. 16	So. Porto Rico Sug.	..	..	*40	..	....
89⅜	Feb. 4	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	89⅜	..	....
88⅛	Jan. 22	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	84⅝	81⅝	84	+2	23,400
98⅞	Jan. 26	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. r.	..	..	94⅞	..	....
18	Jan. 23	12⅞	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	15⅜	13½	15⅝	+2⅛	4,150
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	48½	43	48	+5	2,415
47¾	Jan. 19	43⅛	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	45⅝	45	45⅝	+1⅞	275
70	Jan. 16	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	69¼	69	69¼	..	130
48	Mar. 4	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	48	45¼	47	+1⅞	9,750
96¼	Jan. 19	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	93⅞	92	93⅞	+¾	800
33⅛	Jan. 8	25½	Feb. 24	TENNESSEE COP.	28	26⅛	27	−¾	10,435
135¼	Jan. 11	123⅜	Feb. 24	Texas Co.	133½	127½	133½	+6½	1,190
14	Jan. 20	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	13	12⅞	13	+1⅝	400
50½	Mar. 3	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	50½	47½	49¼	+1½	32,690
2	Jan. 11	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	2	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	7	7	7	..	50
99½	Jan. 14	95⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	96½	95⅞	96½	+¾	300
60	Mar. 3	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE	60	60	60	+5	300
*100¼	Jan. 23	*100¼	Jan. 18	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	*100¼	..	....
6½	Jan. 19	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	5½	5	5	..	1,430
28½	Jan. 15	25¼	Feb. 19	Union Bag & P. pf.	..	..	25¼	..	....
122⅞	Jan. 22	115⅜	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	119¾	117⅞	119⅜	+2	51,900
81¾	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	79¾	79	79¾	..	725
29½	Jan. 14	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war	28	28	28	+¾	380
45¾	Feb. 17	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	44	44	44	−1	100
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	101½	101½	101½	..	50
60	Feb. 11	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	59	59	59	−1	100
14¼	Jan. 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	11	9	9	−¾	810
35	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 5	United Rys. Inv. pf.	29	25	28	+2⅛	1,700
10⅛	Mar. 4	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅞	100
35	Jan. 22	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	34	32½	34	+1⅜	320
71	Jan. 11	69⅝	Feb. 26	U. S. Express	71	70	71	+1	470
15	Jan. 27	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	..	..	15	..	....
78	Feb. 11	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	..	..	76¾	..	....
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	36	..	....
59⅜	Jan. 9	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	57	53⅜	56½	+2⅛	2,595
104½	Jan. 14	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103	102	103	+1½	500
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
53⅜	Jan. 21	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	45¼	42¾	44⅝	+2⅜	157,500
109	Jan. 21	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	105⅛	103¾	105	+1¼	6,825
55¾	Jan. 22	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper	53⅜	51½	52⅞	+1¾	12,650
22⅜	Jan. 22	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	21⅛	20	21	+¼	1,010
88	Jan. 16	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	..	..	81½	..	....
40	Mar. 2	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	40	40	40	+8½	100
5	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	5	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
1⅝	Jan. 22	⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	⅞	⅞	⅞	+¼	100
3⅜	Jan. 22	1⅜	Feb. 24	Wabash pf.	2	1¾	2	+⅝	300
87¾	Mar. 6	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells-Fargo Exp.	87¾	85	87¾	+3	800
21¼	Jan. 22	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	20⅝	17	20¼	+3⅜	1,650
36	Jan. 21	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	30	30	30	−½	300
64⅝	Feb. 2	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	63⅝	62¾	63½	+⅝	3,700
74	Jan. 11	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.	69	66¾	68½	+3	4,500
118	Jan. 9	118	Jan. 9	Westinghouse 1st pf	..	..	118	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 18	1⅜	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	2½	2½	2½	−½	200
16	Jan. 18	12	Feb. 6	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	12	..	....
6	Jan. 18	3	Jan. 4	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	4½	..	....
100	Mar. 6	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	100	96½	99¼	+8½	3,100
97	Mar. 4	95½	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf.	97	96	97	+1⅞	250
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	32	32	32	..	20
95	Mar. 1	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	95	94	95	+1⅞	1,500
117⅞	Feb. 8	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	..	..	117⅞	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. §Par $20. ¶Par $10. ‖Par $5.

MONEY

On Call. High. Low. Last. Renewals.

March 1 … March 6. Week's range— High. Low. Same week last year— High. Low. Year to date— High. Low. Same period last year— High. Low.

Cables. High. Low. Last. Demand. Cable.

[illegible]

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco [illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUM.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

[illegible]

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, March 6:

INDUSTRIALS.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

MINING.

BONDS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. [illegible]

$7,500,000

Lexington & Eastern Railway Company

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Dated April 1, 1915 *Due April 1, 1965*

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in the City of New York.

Unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by endorsement by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company

Bonds issued in coupon form, in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax which the Railroad Company may be required to pay except any Federal Income Tax.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

Bonds now offered, issued to reimburse the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for part of its expenditures on the property	$ 7,500,000
Balance, issuable to a face amount not exceeding capital exepnditures upon the property covered by the mortgage	12,500,000
Total authorized issue,	$20,000,000

We summarize as follows from a letter from H. Walters, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, copies of which may be obtained upon request.

The Lexington & Eastern Railway extends from Lexington, Kentucky, to McRoberts, near the State line between Kentucky and Virginia, a total, including branches, of about 211 miles. Of the road subject to the mortgage, about 95 miles have been in operation for about 20 years. In 1912 this part of the property showed a return to the Louisville & Nashville of over 6% on its then investment in the property. This was prior to the construction of the extension to McRoberts.

The extension to McRoberts was built in order to afford shipping facilities for extensive coal operations of the Consolidation Coal Company and other operators whose combined developed shipping capacity is about 6,000,000 tons annually.

The total investment of the Louisville & Nashville in the Lexington & Eastern is about $10,000,000, against which the above $7,500,000 bonds are now issued to reimburse the Louisville & Nashville for part of its expenditures.

The total net results to the Louisville & Nashville system from the traffic developed on this property should be well over $1,000,000 annually.

During the 5 years ended June 30, 1914, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company reported income available for interest, after deduction of taxes, averaging about $16,308,000 annually. The interest charges and rentals during these years averaged $6,962,000 annually, to which the issuance of the Lexington & Eastern Bonds will add $375,000. During the years 1901 to 1914 inclusive the Louisville and Nashville made permanent improvements amounting to $14,873,000, which were charged to operating expenses and not capitalized. In addition, there was appropriated from income or surplus, for additions to property, $3,195,000 and there was invested in property during the same period from unappropriated surplus, over and above dividends, $44,437,000. During these years the Louisville & Nashville paid at least 5% annual dividends on its capital stock, of which there is now outstanding $72,000,000.

HAVING SOLD A PORTION OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINDER (DELIVERABLE WHEN ISSUED) FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 98¾, LESS INTEREST TO APRIL 1st, YIELDING ABOUT 5.07 PER CENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending preparation of definitive bonds

Application will be made in due course to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ***NATIONAL CITY BANK***

New York, March 8, 1915.

LOST.

Certificate No. 6,255, for 16 shares of Manhattan Company stock, registered in the name of Mrs. Frances Little, has been lost.

All persons are warned against negotiating same.

If found please return to Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York for Gold Bonds of 2002 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; Warrants issued to Depositors on the surrender of said Certificates of Deposit:

Holders of warrants will be entitled, upon the terms thereof, upon the surrender of their respective warrants to Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, to purchase at the rate of $10.42 for each share (of the par value of $100) Seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents ($17.25) of stock of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for each $1,000 bond of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in respect of which their warrants were issued.

Stock certificates will be issued in the name set forth in the warrant surrendered. Bearer scrip certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, transferable by delivery merely, will be issued for fractional interests in a share of stock.

Warrants must be surrendered and payments made in respect thereof not later than March 25, 1915, after which date the warrants become void. All payments must be made in current New York funds.

In case of surrender of warrants otherwise than in person specific directions must be given in writing as to delivery of stock and scrip certificates, and all expenses incident to transmission in accordance with such directions must be paid in advance to Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary.

All outstanding Certificates of Deposit must be surrendered and payment of $4.45 per $1,000 bond represented thereby must be made to Central Trust Company of New York on or before **March 25, 1915.** Failure to do so will result in the forfeiture by the holder of such certificate of deposit of all rights under the Plan and Agreement of October 1, 1914, **and of all interest in the deposited bonds represented by his certificate of deposit and in all of the pledged stock acquired by the Committee.**

Dated, New York, March 6, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

To the Stockholders of
THE CITY AND COUNTY CONTRACT COMPANY.

Please take notice that the Board of Directors of The City and County Contract Company, at a meeting called for that purpose, adopted a resolution that in their opinion it is advisable to dissolve the corporation forthwith, and calling a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company to be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 12th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved; and

You are further notified that the said meeting of the stockholders of The City and County Contract Company will be held at the said time and place in accordance with the said resolution. Respectfully,

GEORGE M. SPIDELL, JR., Secretary.
Dated, New York City; Feb. 5, 1915.

Owing to financial necessity, will sell $100,000 mortgage, secured by property located in Brooklyn and assessed at more than double the face of the mortgage, at a rate yielding better than Six Per Cent. Closest inquiry invited. No brokers. Address A. L., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. C.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City, March 4th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. upon the preferred capital stock of the May Department Stores Company, payable April 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

DAVID MAY, President.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 17th, 1915. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on **Thursday, April 1, 1915,** to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Monday, March 1, 1915.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 11, 1915.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. an March 16, 1915. The second instalment of the dividend will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1915.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Sulzberger & Sons Company
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Sulzberger & Sons Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on its preferred stock, payable April 1, 1915, to the preferred stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 15, 1915, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 1, 1915.

Dated, New York, March 3, 1915.
WM. C. BUETHE, Asst. Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, March 2d, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 27th quarterly dividend, seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable March 31st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 12th, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 12th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., March 17th, 1915.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, March 2, 1915.

The Executive Committee of the CHINO COPPER COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable March 31st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1915. The transfer books will close at the close of business on March 12th, 1915, and reopen at the beginning of business on March 17th, 1915.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.
Grand Central Terminal,
N. Y., March 4th, 1915.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1st, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18th, 1915.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

INTEROCEAN OIL COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

The Board of Directors has, this day, declared a six months' dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the first preferred stock, payable April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1915.

GEO. W. S. WHITNEY, Secretary.
New York, Mch. 2nd, 1915.

BEAVER NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y. CITY.

Final disbursement of Four Dollars and Sixty-one Cents ($4.61) per share, payable to stockholders on presentation of certificates for indorsement, March 4th, 1915.

GEORGE MERCER, JR.,
WILLIAM E. McREYNOLDS,
Liquidating Committee,
266 West 23d St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GOLDENBERG BROTHERS & COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Goldenberg Brothers & Company will be held at the principal office of the company, at 109 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 15th day of March, 1915, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York City, N. Y., February 25, 1915.
WILLIAM F. SEILER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of ANTON WEDL, INC., will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East 16th Street, New York, on the 15th day of March, 1915, at 4 P. M., for the election of the Board of Directors and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. LUDWIG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:

The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
Willamette Pacific Railroad Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1915.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1915, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 1:15 and 2:15 in the afternoon.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 18th, 1915, to the close of business on March 22d, 1915.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 19, 1915.

New York, January 26th, 1915.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, February 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
By B. F. BUSH, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN BAKERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of The American Bakers' Publishing Company will be held at the office of the Bakers' Mutual Insurance Company of New York, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 22d day of March, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

Dated March 6th, 1915.
VALENTINE J. MILLER,
Member.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY will be held at the office of the Corporation, 216-226 W. 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, March 15, 1915, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of a Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

LEON LEWIN, Secretary.
Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE ROCK ISLAND NATIONAL BANK, located at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. E. CASTEEL, President.
Dated at Rock Island, Illinois, this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1915.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated, Jan. 15, 1915.

ARMY'S HAND IN LEGION.

League to Limit Armaments Replies to General Wood.

The American League to Limit Armaments issued a statement yesterday still insisting that despite the denial of General Wood the American Legion was fostered on Governors Island. The protest reads:

As bearing upon the question whether the American Legion was promoted by army officers and from army headquarters in New York, as stated in our protest to the President and the Secretary of War, which protest was characterized by General Leonard Wood as an "audacious misstatement," we beg to submit the following facts:

1. Arthur S. Hoffman of Richmond Hill, Long Island, one of the incorporators of the American Legion, introduced a signed public statement with these words: "As the information for the news account of the American Legion, published in today's New York papers, was given to the press by Captain Johnston, Dr. Hausmann and myself, perhaps you will help me correct a wrong impression that most readers will receive from the account published, since otherwise the public is likely to receive an entirely wrong idea of the fundamental nature and purpose of the legion. My right to speak in the matter can be established by telephoning to Captain Johnston, 6,800 Broad, or to Dr. Hausmann, 7,498 Audubon, both of whom second my hope that you will either give space in your pages to this letter or, preferably, establish its point editorially."

2. We have in our possession an affidavit by Darwin J. Meserole, stating that Capt. Gordon Johnston, General Wood's aid, personally admitted to him the accuracy of the newspaper statement that "Its plans (the American Legion's) have been worked out at Governors Island under the guidance of Capt. Gordon Johnston of General Wood's staff and Commander Robert K. Crank of the United States Navy. There its headquarters are temporarily located and from there will come presently an announcement of the committee and board of honorary advisers."

Correspondence between Bishop Greer and General Wood, with reference to the charge that a propaganda in behalf of the American Legion was conducted from Governors Island, was printed in THE TIMES of yesterday.

Lexington & Eastern Bond Offer.

J. P. Morgan & Company, the First National Bank and the National City Bank are offering the unsol part of a $7,500,000 issue of Lexington & Eastern per cent. bonds (deliverable when issued) for subscription at 98¾ and interest, yielding about 5.07 per cent. Payment is to be made on March 8, discounting the amount due April 1 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The bonds are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by indorsement of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

4,800 Bales of Cotton Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 7.—Fire early this morning caused $210,000 loss when it destroyed the K. Tideman concentration sheds and 4,800 bales of cotton. The fire was not under control until nearly dawn, and threatened a portion of the wharf front.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	11	13
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	40	42
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A. G. & E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	89½	91
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	47½	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	315
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	81	83
Do 6% nos, '21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	97	98
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	61	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	3¾	4½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	43	45
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	10	13
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s. '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	78	84
Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	..	65
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	93	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅝	105⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R. G. & E. ($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
C. L. H. & P. 5s.	1,700,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¾	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	14	15
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	87	89
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,703,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Col. R., G. & Elec. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	53½	55
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	81	82½
Com. Power 1st 5s. 24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	72¾	73½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Det. Ed. Co.	13,486,600	1¾	Q	Jan, 1915	113	114
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	45	55
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	71	75
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	86½	89
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W., G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	17	20
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	84
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16.	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	92	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	25	28
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	48
Do 6% nts, '12, ext. at 7%	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	85
K. C. Met. S. R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	90	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	85	90
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,036,000	..	..	Dec 15,14	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	70	73
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	81
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	50	54
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	23¾	25
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	80	81½
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C. cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	107	107½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	65	68
Roch. R & L 5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L & P 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	..
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91½
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	84½	87½
So. Cal. [illegible]	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	73	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$4	$5
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,14	$17	$18
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	80
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	7	8
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	35	37
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	90½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82⅛	82½
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43.	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,920,000	..	..	....	45	47
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	68	70
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79¾	80¾
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	88	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	84½	85
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¼
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15½	16
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	59	60½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	Q	Mar 1, 15	48½	50
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	207	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	560	600
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	178	182
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	125	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	345	355
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	147	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	320
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	166	169
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	300	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	840	855
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	195	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	620	645
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	280	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	498	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	168	174
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	570	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	240	245
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	232	237
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	380	388
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	155	160
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	200	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	390	398
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	135	145
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
A. In., Nk. ($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	510	515
Am. Surety	5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,14	160	170
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	272	276
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	185	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	810	830
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	120	144
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	245	255
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	470	500
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	270
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	155	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	382	387
LawyersMtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	185	195
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	120	150
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	110	113
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	166	172
Nwk F.I. ($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	280	290
N. Brun. F.I.	200,000	5	S	....	90	100
N.J.F.&P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	140
N. J Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	88	104
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	130	140
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 1, 15	55	..
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	325
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	95	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

b—Dividend payable 8½% in January and 3½% in July.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	56
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	86
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	130	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Sept 1, 14	93	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	..	Jul 15,14	43	44
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	82	83
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	102¾
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104⅛	104¼
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101¾

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	275	300
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jan 20,15	125	175
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	160
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1915	106	108
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	170	178
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan, 1915	99	101
P. R.-A. T.	1,899,400	5sc.	Q	Mar 4, 15	215	230
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3b	Q	Jan 2, 15	280	290

a—Interim div. b—Incl. 4% extra. s—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	350	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 15	400	410
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	10b	Q	Jan 1, 15	460	475
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	430	440
Central	3,000,000	20c	Q	Jan 2, 15	980	1000
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,14	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 15	1075	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	260	265
Fulton	500,000	7d	S	Jan 2, 15	280	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	530	537
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	160	165
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 15	595	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	130	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	105	115
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 15	137	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	390	400
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,14	580	595
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	950	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Mar 1, 15	280	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	380	390
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	350	365
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	400	410
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1040	1055

a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. 5% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	30	35
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	49	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb, 1915	135	138
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Feb 20,15	175	179
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	95	97
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jan 29,15	58	61
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	..	..	....	53	60
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	84	90
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	104	106
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	91	95
Bliss, E W, Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 15	143	148
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110½	112
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,14	102½	103½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6⅜	6¾
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	56	60
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	131	135
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	35	45
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 10,14	90	92
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	..	Oct 10,13	26½	27½
Do 6s	6,868,000	3	S	J. & J.	75½	76
Em. S. & I. pf	2,500,000	..	..	....	10	25
Gen. Bak. Po.	3,400,000	..	..	....	5	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	37	42
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	106¼	108
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	10¾	11¾
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	110	111
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	103¾	104¾
Int. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	....	60	75
Do pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan, 1915	100	101½
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 15	83	87
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	75	85
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	..	70
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 16,15	156	162
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅜	2½
Merg. Lino	12,799,600	5¼a	Q	Dec 31,14	172	174
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	68	71
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	89½	91
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	550	570
Pr. & Gam. pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	185	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	12	13½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	68	72
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	47	50
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	150	155
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	102½	104
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Dec 23,14	102	103½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	230	235
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	3	3⅛
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	88	91
Temple Coal 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	101
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 11,15	105½	107

*Ex div. a—Incl. 3% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	14½	15
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	540	545
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	250	260
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,14	107	109
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 22,14	645	655
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	90	100
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 17,14	220	225
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	36	38
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	47	50
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 15	215	220
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	160	163
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 31,14	135	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 12,15	96	98
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	31	33
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	205	210
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	88	90
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Dec 10,14	131	133
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	224	227
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	230	240
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 15	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	..	Jun 30,14	263	268
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,14	115	118
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,14	291	293
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	405	410
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Feb 27,15	335	345
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	253	258
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	310	320
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,14	391	394
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,14	190	192
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 15	415	425
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	125	130
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	..	Sep 25,14	82	84
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,14	180	183
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	30	35

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. [illegible]—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	174	180
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St. & Gr. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	20	25
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y.d.
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	..
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅜	101¼	3.50
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	5.18
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	5.10
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15' '16	100¼	100½	5.70
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '17	100⅜	100½	5.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.95
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11, '15	100¼	100½	3.30
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Canadian Pacific Ry	6	Mar., 1924	102⅝	103⅛	5.60
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89¾	90¼	7.70
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100½	3.75
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	94½	95½	8.25
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	99	100	6.00
City of Mon	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¼	98½	6.25
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100¾	3.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.70
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.75
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98¼	99	11.00
Hocking Valley Ry	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.10
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	99¼	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.45
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	3.80
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98	99	6.26
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Missouri Pacific	5	June, 1915	89	90	46.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.95
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	92	92¾	9.55
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.20
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100¾	3.65
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98¾	99½	8.00
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25, '15	100	100¼	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.25
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19, '16	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99	99⅜	5.30
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97¼	97¾	6.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typewriter	6	Jan., 1916	96	97¼	7.90
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅜	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
Western Penn. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Power	6	July, 1915	99⅜	100⅛	5.00
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	96	97⅜	7.00

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 483, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Farmer<US.
Re Heinze, (2.)
NY, NH & H R R<Mooney.
McCorkey<Mantz.
Farmer<US.
General calendar:
Evans<Hall Pr Press Co.
Lines<Atl Transp Co.
Neville<Harlem River No. 10.
Leh Val Coal Co<Calansky.
Am Pipe Co<County of Westchester.
Re Bolognesi.
Milkman<Arthe.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Herbst<Fowler.
Higgins<Penn R R.
Schamansky<Penn RR.
Re New Center Co.
Tide W Oil Co<Globe Indem Co.
Mendelson<Ohlbaum Bros.
Devlin<Hallenbeck, &c, Co.
Fiske Rubber Co<Auto Tire Co.
Olsen<Penn RR.
Rubin<Borden's C M.
Carnegie Tr Co<Robin.
Gauss<Bobrow.
Nutman<NY Rys.
NY & Harlem RR<Marshall (2 acts).
Summers<Texas & Pac Ry.
Petrosino<MacCorry.
Seidl-Cohn Co<Wm Fleurs' Sons Co.
Beaman<N Y, N H & H RR.
Frankfort Barnett Co<Prym & Co.
Lange<Whist.
Bakker<Holl-Am L.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227, as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sundh Elec Co<Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co.
Schroeder Lamp Wks<Nat Metal S & S.
Burke Elec Co<Ind Pneu Tool.
Robins Convey Belt Co<Link Belt Co.
Bosch Magneto Co<Baker, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Elias.
Same<Zaloom & Co.
Fed M & S<Anderson.
US<Bill Blackfoot M.
Same<Dujardin.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Koehler<Irvin.
Robinson<Van Riper.
Same<Vanoscope.
Avavaga<P & R Coal.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, second floor, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Louis Del Bene,
George S Cowles,
Caleb Nash,
Jacob Trinasch,
Shapiro & Cohen,
Israel Scemmer,
Frederick H Huncke,
Adolph S Miller,
Charles W Gibson,
Kiffel & Kirschenbaum,
Samuel Hanes,
Mary V Bey,
Colombi De Agro Co,
Edward White,
Matteo De Stefano,
Louis Hordes,
George P Morell,
Barnett Maidman,
Henry Weitjen,
Rosa Joel,
Frank Cajodilujo,
Nathan Gans,
Knasch & Ravetch,
Clarence D Ford,
B Shapiro & Co,
Victor Menacher,
Gould & Bancroft Co,
Parson Mfg Co,
Emory B Remington,
George Wallace,
William D Plumb,
James Knight,
Northern D G Co,
George L Ufshen,
E E Huff.
Under objections:
Chester A. Patterson,
Henry P Reich,
Benjamin Kutner,
E B Hart,
Newberger Jew Co,
Rubin & Kramer.
Adjourned cases:
Samuel Barkin,
Henry Shavinsky,
Siegel & Alperstein.
Motions:
John A Auger.
Auger Baking Co,
Max Rosenthal,
Walls Natl Poster S,
Louis Kaplan,
Rudolph Basch,
Joseph Sheiman,
Nelson, Burnstein & Gussow,
Jacob Schenkel,
Adolph Mandel,
S H Goldstein,
Alfred J O'Donovan,
Leiber & Co,
Jacob Kugelman,
Nathan Reisler,
J F Pierson Co,
Hyman Schecter,
Van Schaick & Co,
Joseph Schultz,
Raskin & Lindenbaum,
S M Feld & Co,
Samuel H Goldstein,
Samuel L Cohen,
Alper & Frumm,
Twombly Car Corp,
Mishel Bros,
Arthur Fischer,
Lesser Kalb Mfg Co,
Emil Boar,
Lesser Kalb Mfg Co,
J Garbon & Son,
Beaver St Rest Co,
Barney Leeder,
Ed F Schultz,
Raskin Bros,
Matteo Reo,
J F Pierson Co,
Conn Rain Coat Co,
Max Kobre, (2,)
M & L Jarmulowsky, (2,)
A Deutsch,
Jones & Taglin,
Excelsior Baking Co,
N Y Cloth Sponging Co, (2,)
Mary V Bey.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Bernard White Co<P RR No 7.
Downey<Allison White

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motions at 4 P. M.

Miller<Mitchell.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Callahan Co<Hills.
McEwan<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Montgomery<Cocks et al.
Schmedes<Defas.
Stephen Merritt B & C<Stephen Merritt et al
Malcomson<Monaton Realty Investing Cor
Terragni et al.<Ill. Surety Co.
Mulligan<Sinski, exr.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Re C H Prentiss & Co (Wash Trust Co.) (2)
Re Curtis, (Wash Tr Co, (2.)
Re Jarvie.
Re Ten Brook, (Wash Trust Co.)
Re Smith (same.)
Re Bristow, (same.)
Re Union Tr (same.)
Peterson<Peterson.
Re Underwood Com M
Bobbs & Merrill<Leibow.
Murray<Univ Motor T
Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Burns<Burns.
Boloski<Erie RR.
Gutstein<B H RR.
Malcolm<Malcolm.
Berlin & Jones Env Co<Adamson.
Magee Carpet Co<Casler Co.
Deleon<Norton.
Re NY Ice Cr Mfg Bd of Trade.
Constantinopoli<B H RR.
Greenwood Cem<Cohn.
Mahler<Harris.
Re Kaplon<Hearne Realty.
Tax Lien Co<Ross.
Wright<Wright.
Tuthill<Forbes.
Met Sav Bk<Indorsky.
Tilney<Bates.
Osborne<Sattler.
Libman Cont Co<D M Oltarsh Ir W, (2.)
Pines<Welch.
Re Spiro.
Miller<Miller.
Markert<L I RR.
Fredennick<Nat Bdge Works.
Brown<Degnon Con Co
Maxwell<Kingsbury.
Re Rabinowitz.
Jaffe<B, Q Co & S RR
D C Grant Co<Lefler.
Jaffe<Lyons.
Same<Brennick.
Laurie<Transit Dev Co
Pollock<B H RR.
Saeger<same.
Hardin<Robinson.
Re Schiffer.
Wolfsohn<Wolfsohn.
Equit Life<Smith.
Loeb & Schoenfeld Co<Kugler.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
Conrad<Lewis Pub Co
Sentenac<Young.
Fay<Herald Co.
Wendover<Bennett Typewriter Co.
Kolodne<N W Mut L.
Reed<Inter City Pow.
Diehl<McCormick.
Orto<Orto, (2.)
Wilson<Earl.
Mut Ind Dem Club<Woods.
Apfel<Flannery.
Dieterich<Haffen Brew
Lindemann<Richter.
Sultan of Turkey<Tiryakian.
Ginsberg<Ginsberg.
Pappas<Pappas.
City R E Co<Sterck.
Dieterich<Haffen Brew
Eastern Tanners Egg Yolk<Atteaux & Co.
Lowry<Simmonds.
Halstead<Rosenstein.
People ex rel CNY<NY Rys.
Coffey<Pruss.
German Sav Bk<Backer.
Vidler<Clark.
Barranger<Butler.
Equit L A Socy<Goldstein.
Same<same.
Bradley<Owen.
Buschmann<Nassau El RR.
Greenberg<B H RR.
Painter<Sturdevant.
US Trust<Martindale R E Co.
Rosen<Strysower.
Kinsella<Kinsella Un Prop Co.
Noble<Hinds.
Golden<Berger.
Horwitz<No Brit & M Ins Co.
Alterson<Alterson & R
Grodsky<Grodsky.
Melee<Stand Con Steel
Bowers<Quarelli.
Kiely<Adamson.
Enright<Press Pub Co
Krantz<Trolsen.
Re Larkin, (Fid & Dep Co.)
Jay<Mennella.
Caledonia Ins<Kraus.
Phoenix Ins Co<same.
Agricul Ins Co<same.
No Brit M Ins<same.
Brokaw<Sherry.
Eppley<Treitel.
Kelly<Penn Tunnel, &c, RR.
Reich<Cochran.
Keale<La Falce.
Riegler<Burger.
Sothman<Rockfeller,
Same<Ward.
Stewart<Stewart.
Florsheim<Cohen.
Everett<Garvin.
Cooper<Norone.
Peirano<Barsotti.
Blackton<Man Dev Co
Mensch-Reich<Joyce.
Enos<Naftal.
Davis<Raudenbush.
Bever<Post.
Nassau Ir Wks, Inc<Shapiro.
Mead<Prendergast.
Stabinsky<Smith.
Britt<Comm Cas Ins.
Folz<Lowenstein.
Carn<Carn.
Perkins<Prendergast.
Zographos<Zographos.
Walter<Farrell.
Finkenthal<Beck-K Co
Cleary<Nat Nass Bk.
Baldwin<Gregory.
Rieder<Rieder.
Letuchy<Letuchy.
Chinchin<Ind O Brith Abraham.
Mulligan<Lamberti.
Re Bierman.
US Motor Car<Di Malli
Beck<Moore.
Brookstone<Ullman.
Pollack & O'Neill<929 Park Av.
NY Inter & Urban W<East Asphalt Pav.
Brand<C, R I & P RR
Berg<Kinney.
Naterman<Naterman.
Wolansky Disp Fix<Brenner.
Rose<Univ Film Corp.
Hough<Barnett.
Sheridan<M R L Bldg.
Ross, Jr<Schwoerer&S
Hyman & Oppenheim<Mittelstaedt.
Levine<Schwitzer.
Arena<Arena.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Blair<Turbo El Con.
Henley<Henley.
Stern<Met Life Co.
Sullivan<Bernstein.
Fine<Wells Fargo Co.
Silberfeld<Kohn.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Piser<Hecht.
Corse<Corse.
Christopher<Christopher.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Ass'n.
Geissler<Am R E Co.
Re Depew Place.
Bowen<Bowen.
Brooks<Brooks.
Preferred causes:
CNY<Darling.
CNY<Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Incorp Prop Co<Pathe.
Kobre<Kramer Con.
General calendar:
Case on.
Doscher<Phelps
Guardian Time L Co.
Mets<Palmer.
Smith<Browning.
Bldg Con Co<Rosenberg.
Notz<Bosselman.
Levenson<Crawfords.
Bronner<Bronner.
Bi-State Realty Co<Deutsch & Geller.
General Accid, F & L Assur Corp<Kelly.
Potomac Ins Co<Kelly.
Hussa<Buhlman.
Philips<Philips.
Sanders<Herrick.
Mitchell<Murray.
Coghlan<Corn Exchange Bank.
Alexis<Alex.
Simberg<Simberg.
Spitzenberg<Spitzenberg.
Sullivan<Jennings.
Perry<Perry.
Shinville<CNY.
Berkman<Berkman.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Pittel<Pittel.
Cavanaugh<Revenue Realty Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler.
Kass<Blum.
H Kayser & Fils<Steinbrucker.
Appell<Mahler.
Ivy Court Rlty Co<Fowler.
Mulcahy & Gibson<Nat Security Co.
Nat'l Print & Eng Co<Kerr.
US Pr & Lith Co<Syn Pub Co. (2 acts.)
Cook<Nat'l Sur Co.
Watts<Weston.
Mergenthaler Lino<Esser.
Kidder<Van Name & Co.
Gurvitch<McMahon.
Colon<Siegel.
Heff<Schaffner.
Nat'l Nass Bk<Milch.
Coffin<Tevis.
Rambaut<same.
Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Slotnick<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat.
A Zappola<CNY.
V Zappola<same.
Mendel<Praisner.
Slaughter<Rottman.
L Marks<Union Ry.
A Marks<same
Herbert<CNY.
Randazzo<Penn RR.
Milite<Bradley Cont.
Dougherty<Carswell.
Tasjian<Spengeman.
Sperer<E 30 St Const.
Scherer<W C Davis & Co.
Bird<NY Times.
Daly<Adams Exp Bldg Co.
Fili<L V RR.
Schofranick<Manix.
Bauman<Somerville Rlty Co.
Ferraro<Friel.
Klugerman<Somerville Realty Co.
Tobias<same.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Baltzer<L K Comstock Co.
Hannon<Morris.
Seidman<Bernheimer & Schwartz.
Haynes<Montauk Stmboat Co.
Kennedy<Gleason.
Case on.

PART IV—Delaney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on: Bollinger<Albright.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Adjourned until March 15.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lane<B H RR.
Lippmann<Gaillard, (2 acts)
Nahabedian<Ind Con Ice Co.
Gersganoff<NY Con RR.
Barry<Nass El RR
Moran<Reason
Hayes<Cent Un Gas
Judge<Same, (2 acts)
Burns<McMullen, Snare & Triest
Heard<Strauss
Melrowitz<Nov Stamp
Lakovige<Postal Tarnsf Ser.
Connelly<Walls
Zaron<Atla Exp Co.
Strouse<Riker-Hege
Duncan<Richman
Murphy<Case Mfy &c Co., (2 acts.)
Greenberg<Levy
Garnett<B H RR.
Gelf<Zimmerman
Miller<Drew & Bro.
Guthern<W 30th St, Con Co.
Feiner<Gabrilowitz
Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest Townsend<Nesserole
Brewer<Sun P & P.
McMahon<Art Color Print Co.
Frew<CNY.
Markowitz<Reliance Trading.
Krewitz<Cohen.
Wannetick<Jacobson, (2 acts.)
Adams<NY Rys.
Schwartz<CNY.
Folz<NY Rys.
Glatt<CNY.
Neuowich<Cohn, (2 acts.)
Broggini<Walsh.
Haert<Walsh.
Hanna<Bordens C M.
Lacowa<B H RR.
Carstang<CNY.
Roadstrum<Yellow Taxi Co.
Osder<CNY.
Shapiro<Manacher.
Katz<Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Roth<B H RR.
Jorgenson<NY Rys, (2 acts.)
Holden<Bronx Bldrs Mach Co.
Buschmann<Nass Elec RR.
Birke<Ruppert.
Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co.
Stankoewitz<Smith.
Williams<Esser.
Hennessy<Int R T Co (2 acts.)
Gresham<Hay Fdry Iron Works.
McKeon<NY Rys.
Cooper<Int R T Co.
Du Bois<same.
Payer<O'Reilly.
Egarian<Int R T Co.
Light<Hutkoff.
Dwyer<Int R T Co.
Wilson<Scholes.
Berkowitz<Nas E RR.
Acker<Man Nov Co.
Hanley<Kirkcaldy.
Steinberg<Forward Ass'n.
Ferraro<McAllister.
Jacobs<Int R T Co.
Marks<Mills, (2 acts.)
Jacobs<NYC Int R T.
Handler<Int R T Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Berman<Barr.
Lesser<Int'l Trust Co.
O Stabiner<Klein.
W Stabiner<Klein.
O'Neill<Melchner.
De Bendetto<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Hawkes<Schaeffer.
Benner<Gordon Gallagher Co.
H Seeligman<Metz.
W Seeligman<same.
Moran<Cauldwell Wingate Co.
Berger<B H RR.
Middleton<5th Av Cch.
Pisanella<D & H Co.
Sieghardt<Whitcomb.
Herdegen<NY Rys.
Sanders<Hammer.
Dietz<Henry.
Hecht<Lowenfeld.
Murphy<Jagel & Bellis, Inc.
Dillbaum<Fishman.
Gottesman<Klein.
Concannon<Buckley.
Benson<Prior.
Tenya<NY Rys.
Clear.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Greenwood<Clement.
Winn<Pittsburg Cont.
Keating<Kirsh.
Baur<Church of St Veronica.
Gillespie Co<Kerbaugh.
Belluardo<So Pac Co.
Neuman<NY Rys.
Montanta<Postal Tel Service (2 acts.)
Mirizio<O Daniels Co (2 acts.)
Mann<Steeplechase Co
Guala<Bath Port Cem Co.
Turchinsky<Bradley Cont Co.
Cohen<Fischer (2 acts.)
Alberts<Liebes.
Frieder<NY Polyclinic Hospital.
Ofria<Mostyn.
Jacobs<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.
Herzfeld<Haselberger.
Oshinsky<Pitts Cont.
Hollender<NY Rys.
Behrans<Rodgers & H
Rubenstein<Arnold.
Artyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng Const Co.
Beers<McNaught.
Clear.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Purdy<Pitts Con Co.
Doherty<Cons Gas Co.
P Puchalsky<Untermayer Robbins & Co
C Puchalsky<same.
Fekete<Mann Top & Body Co.
McKay<CNY.
Nelson<NY Rys.
Smart<King.
Kemmerer<Union Ry.
De Courcey<R W Delapenha Co.
Goetz<Brown.
Kennedy<Reach.
Newman<Fenster.
Christiansen<Rockland Rockport L Co.
S Israelowitz<Knapp.
M Israelowitz<same.
Novotny<Livingston Radi'r Mfg Co.
Ford<Davidson.
M B Gill<L A Thompson Scenic Ry.
J J Gill<same.
McCaughy<NY & Stamford Ry.
Guralink<Held.
Cooke<Reardon.
Byrnes<Oceanic Stm Nav Co.
Nechamkin<J H Wiemers, Inc.
Hammer<Van Eyk.
Spitzer<B Un El Ry.
Hart<Amsterd News.
Schneider<Markel.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

O'Connor<NY Rys.
Del Bene<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Shaughnessy<Welchmann.
Keppel<Appel.
Renner<Barrett.
Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.
Howes<NY Press Co.
Feddish<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Mott<Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.
Levy<Massena.
Abelson<Carlew.
De Siano<Goffe.
Herbert<Am Pastry &c Co., (2 act's.)
Lubasch<H & A Cohen
Sadowsky<Lurkel.
Martinkovics<Lehigh Coal &c Co.
Gerard<NY Rys.
Kelsey<Bradley.
Fitzgerald<Powers.
Lynch<Press Pub Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Bergh<Schlesinger. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Leezanbaum<Knoll.
Abelman<Indelli & Conforti Co.
Green<Brinn.
Derschuch<J J Hearn Const Co.
Kirschman<Plummer.
Beves<Past.
Miller<Miller.
Loew<Miller.
Stambul<Est of H C Miner.
Fast<Rose.
Alena<Martin.
Peterson<CNY.
Tiemer<NY Edison.
CNY<Nixon.
Wyllys Co.<Nixon.
Riviera Rty Co.<Ill Surety Co.
Scotia Worsted Mills<Cohn.
Lambert<Bryan.
Esposito<Distefano.
Bush<Collette.
Martin<Long Co.
Weber<Great Neck V.
Miller<Miller.
Warkham<Great Neck V Co.
Chas Meads & Co.<A M Fid Co.
Daly<Harriman Nat Bank.
Goodsell<Oak Ridge.
Barber Asp Pav Co.<CNY.
Freund<Stoneham.
Lewis<Schenck.
E. C. Moore Co.<Am Credit Ind Co.
Russo<McOwen.
Maxwell<Sirlin.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Brokaw<Brown.
Mackie<Johnson.
Harvester Truck Co<Goldberg Co.
Cook<Williams & Morford Co.
Scardy<Gersten.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Aston Mtg Co<Tenney.
Bostwick<L A Burke & Sons Co.
Billups<Wilson.
Onward Con<Goodman.
Hogan<Regan.
J Laki & Sons<Forest Box & Lumber.
Mayor, &c<NY C RR.
Ferris<Barney Est Co.
Same<Barney.
E Side Fireproof S & S<NY Mail Co.
Ringler & Co<Sansone.
Rose<Univ Film Mfg.
Balichinsky<Ackerman
Weiscopf<Fiske.
NY State Patrol Assn<Riehl.
Pollock<Cent Fish Co.
Dayton Rlty Co<N A Casualty Co.
Rivers & Harb Imp Co<Barnaby.
Doherty<Doherty.
White Co<Brinckworth
Simon<Royal Indem.
Strauss Printz Co<Sharkey.
D H McLaury Marble<J T Brady Co.
Curley<Mullins.
Del Mar<De Mar.
Mente<Corn Prod Ref.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Lerzynsky<Lawrence. No day calender.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Anderton<Davis.
Alsens Am Portland C Wks<Degnon Cont.
Conklin<Saxe.
Tullis & Blanchard<Plummer.
Barry<Lion Brewery.
Cohn<Aetna Life.
Heyman<Friedman Print, Inc.
Crawford Co<Coon.
Cont Curtain Co<Lenave Amuse Co.
Ebling Brew<Schlobohm.
Wiell Bros<Mitchell.
Coe<Simon.
Blumberg<Peoples Nat Insurance Co.
Mount<CNY.
Oliver<US Gypsum Co
Shafler<Nat Appraisal
Haas<Coe.
MacEvoy<Tidewat Oil
Belitzer<Consalus.
Putnam<Int Met Mfg.
Hanover Con<CNY.
Zimmerman<Mulligan.
Canavan Bros<Elkan Rty Co.
Smallwood<Globe Ind.
Hopf<Markowitz Co.
Peirano<Barsotti.
Steinfeld<Wolf.
Carnegie Tr<Deely.
Morton<Elmore.
Picard<Simpson.
Steinfeld<Peter Cooper's Glue Factory.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Phebe Pearsall.
Wills for probate:
Mary Woods,
William H Law,
James H Parker,
Adam Markel,
Eva M Doane,
Adolph Levitta,
Isidor Blumenkrohn,
Jacob Schmidt,
Winfield L Zucker,
Theodore See.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:
George B Sloane.
Estate of:
Sallie Colgate.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Dubin<Fried.
Claffy<Pollen's Sons.
Wingers<Stern & Co.
Martorano<B & O RR.
Raskin<Forward A.
Fordyce<Wolff.
Hanner<Rieger.
Milbauer<Greenberg.
Feinberg & Feinberg<Ash.
Echelman<McElpatrick.
Strauss<Pfeffer.
Titon<Martin D & F.
Guannieri<Figge & H.
Alexander<Schrank.
Barnett & Basse Corp<Hecht.
Donnelly<Genl Fed Magazine.
Kirshner<Raskin.
McKay<Doe.
Meyer<Kaufman.
Leake<Am Mul Sales.
Simowitch<Kraus.
Eastern Brew<same.
Burnley<Kraus.
Lloyd Fresco & Ren Co<Dodd.
Ital Swiss Colony<Rumone.
Bauer<Roy-Elmer R.
Greater N Y Feather<Steinberg.
Nadel<Steele.
Dawley, Jr<Haines.
Henry<Bacon.
Feldmesser<Vaillant.
Duhn<Dryer.
Mechanics<Kramer.
NY Nor Grain<Alexander.
Mann<Wilner.
Ludwig Baumann & Co<Youngblatt.
Profitos<Comerma.
Glaessir<Exc Jewel.
Natl Print<Mundstuck.
Talapka<Zwerdling.
Shenklin<Fuhrmann.
Camba<Hall Co.
Teperson<Einstein.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Miruth Realty.
Liquid Copper<Corn Exch Bk.
Paris<Troubetzkoy.
Gulf Refining<Brackett Co.
Brandagee<Cleary.
Rau<Quirk.
Ferraro<Tammaro.
Spritt<N Y C RR.
Terone<W & J Sloane.
Secur Bk<Bailey.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

C Jacobs Firep Co<Dunbar Rlty Co.
McManus<Burns.
Disanto<Underpg & Found'n Co.
Stevely<Consum Brew
Haas<Postal Trans Serv, Inc.
De Vito<NY Rys.
Persicatti<Frenkmen.
Dunbar Rlty<Weinstein Bros.
Essig<Jackson.
Kassin<B H RR.
Cantor<same.
Ashkenazi<Corn Nov Co.
Newman<Cab & Taxi.
Narato<Vassar.
Newman<Yellow Taxi.
Brouse<NY Rys.
Mettelsburg<Int R T.
Halpern<Horowitz.
Glassman<Rubin.
Blum<Old Dom SS Co
Assets Liquid<Pellet.
J & S Cousins Co<Forsythe.
Erich<Wortheimer.
Pollack T & R<Penn Rub Co.
Cohen<Nathan.
Lacher<Berkowitz.
Benjamin<Bradley Con Co.
Bush<3d Av RR.
Glauberg<Harris.
Goldstein<New Taxi
Galetto<Lindenmeyer.
Sobel<Bandess.
Kress<Weschler.
Dwyer<Mills.
Locurto<NY Rys.
Braunstein<Mann.
Friedman<Schatz.
Manchuso<C T Wills, Inc.
Lauria<NY Rys.
Taylor<same.
Battaglia<Deeves.
Freedman<NY Eye & Ear Infirmary.
Same<Milunel.
Peleso<T Cummings Cont Co.
Allen<NY Rys.
Ratner<Sadowsky.
Murphy<NY Rys.
Angelo<same.
Wissner<same.
Bane<same.
Yudkowitz<B R T.
Williams<Univ Inv Co
Levy<Eagle Spr Wat.
Lobel<same.
Clear.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ruby<Windsor L & Imp Co.
Rehm<W A Manda, Inc.
Godfrey<White Swan Laundry Co.
Barnett<S Aronson Co
Faulhaber<Herbeon Rlty Co.
Siegbert<Smyth.
Bentzig<Christman Sons.
Roth<Am Fid Co.
Weeks<Nat Sur Co.
Maddaloni Olive Oil Co<Zucca.
Aronson<Wright.
Tompkins<Braun.
Mitchell<Smith.
Leeming<Story & Cl Piano Co.
Sternberger<Diekroger.
Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Garden Garage<Kaufman.
Richards<Held.
Naughton<White Co.
Stoddard<Durgan.
Feinberg<Shimm.
W Birns, Inc<JWeber Co.
Rothleder<Hudson Bay Imp Co.
Kennedy<Rolfe.
Bessemer M Truck Co<Voelkl.
Chambers Pub Co<Nat Devel Co.
Witkin<Jaffer.
McCrea<Bentley.
Loewenthal Co<Meyer.
Fonda Glove Lin Co<Cohen.
Topford Detach Limo Co<Moore & M Co.
Salomon<Cohen.
Bklyn Struct Stl Co<Lechtman (2.)
De Windt<Goldstein.
Rovere<Levy.
Hebberd & Wenz. Inc<Winternitz.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.
PART V.—Ransom, J. Clear.
PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Chapootian<Boyajian—Sampson Selig. Chapootian<Boyajian Twin Brothers—Sampson Selig. O'Brien<Hess—Charles H Murray. Astor Trust Co<McNally—Jacob M Geudalla. Re Roberts—Charles M Travis. Bussel<Reis—Abraham Oberstein. Southwestern Surety Co<Fishandler—Alfred Rose. Re Cantor—Abraham I Spero.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Montrose<Hirsch—Michael J Mulqueen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Esther Seymour<Hyman Romm—J Van Vechten Olcott.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Re Manning.
Dell<Tackney.
Pomerantz<Hochman's Sons Iron Works.
Lincoln Mtg Co<Bronx Pub Co.
Krieger<Freundenmacher.
Charity Fund of New Church<Wallace.
Finkenauer<Finken'er.
Curewitz<B A & G N Williams, Inc.
Merenstein<same.
Curewitz<same.
Singer<Singer.
Martinez<Zimmer.
Hummel<Akron Bldg.
Schwarz<Webber.
C Schwarz<same.
Fuld<Marks.
Engelman<Kilonsky.
Stewart<Estes.
Koerner<Myres.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Re Schoeffer.
Oppenheimer<Jacobs.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Fahey<Hay Fdy & Iron Works.
Freemorgen<Columbia Wax Prod Co.
Linden<Schlaier Eagle Wr I Wks.
Seidman<Advine Const Co.
Reinhardt<Bottenus.
Meyer<Meyer.
Kurak<McMullen, S & Triest.
Olsen<McMullen.
Aunchman<Leggett.
Rines<Deutsch.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Silver<Ball.
Maziroff<Johnson Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 156.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Robert Grecco,
Joseph Wagner,
Samuel Molostowsky.
Wills for probate:
Jacob Weber,
Henry Reinhardt,
Charles Sibley May,
Esther Green,
Daniel Reynolds,
William Callahan,
Celestine Ehret.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. Contested will—Albert Munsch.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Niemeyer<Galiani—Enos S Booth. Gregg<Farago (2 cases)—Edward F Moran. Johnson<Lippman Const Co—Phoenix Ingraham.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Gleason<Waldo.
Town of Oyster Bay.
Blaisdell<Stehl.
Same<L I RR.
Maslanka<Amer Mfg.
ChasenAstoria Power.
Barber<Barber.
Town of Brookhaven<Hawkins.
Abbrazzese<Woods.
Dickerson<Oyster Bay.
NY Inter-Urban Wat Co<Fairchild.
Johnson<Johnson.
Foley<Newman.
Callahan<C I & B RR.
Moldestad<Trimmins.
Re Marine.
Munro<Nas RR.
Walsh<B Q C & S RR.
Terry<L I RR.
Fagan<Atl C Line RR.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Doebler<Doebler.
Eldridge<O'Brien.
Ganderheyden<same.
Goldowitz<Gair Co (2).
Corcordia C Co<Downing.
Bressett<Bressett.
Shmadeke<Galleher.
Ford<Ford.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan.
Meyer<Williams & Co.
Brown<Assoc Oper Co.
Smith<Luckenbach.
Assets & L Assn<Dace.
Kirsch<Nat B F Bir Fire Ins Co.
Baylis<Baylis (2).
Heffernam<Bright.
Re Erasmus St (Garrity).
Re 57th St (Ayres).
Vose<Conkling.
Wenzel<Wenzel.
Kelty<Busher.
Billings<Billings.
Woods<Mautonya.
Lower Bay V R Co<Goulding.
Lama<Davis.
Eldridge<Journeay.
Tannenbaum<Kinerith R Co.
Wallace<Luckenbach.
Moses<Oster.
Re Howell.
Fels<Ingersoll.
Lomas<White.
Ehrenberg<Ehrenberg.
Re Kopp.
Tresham<Miller.
Prince<Risollo.
Gruber<Gruber.
Underhill<Wallin (2).
Re Osborn (Peoples Trust Co).
Decker<McCarthy.
Martin<Harding.
Re Brown Assig.
Monroe<Musica (2).
Follmer<Scouler.
Wadsworth<O'Hara.
NY Mkt Gard Ass'n<C.
Wilson<Brown.
Foreman<Nordon Cons Co (2).
Clark<Clark.
Henderson<Henderson.
Marshall<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Hanly<Cohen.
Re Lozier.
Greenbaum<Titzell.
Re Tehama St.
Re Schmitt.
Browne<Frank.
Mead<Franz.
Klein<No Amer Knitting Mills.
Evers<Peladino.
Brady<Hogan.
Dietz<same.
Wher<Wher.
Manfrs Citizens Tr Co<Stutz.
Walls<Spalding.
Rolstar P & D Co<16 Av R & P Co.
Henderson<Henderson.
Krakowska<Balcom.
McLaughlin & D<Grafton.
Jung<Hinchman.
Monroe<Musica.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kelby, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Kline<Kline.
Rantine<Kingshire.
Connelly<Feely.
Berman<Berger.
Feldman<Becker.
Dollard<Whowell.
Kahler<Kahler.
Mauro<Mauro.
Klein<Bandler.
Poppolardo<Poppolardo.
Davis<Davis.
Moorhus<Moorhus.
Eastabrooks<Eastabrooks.
Clark<Am Steel Barrel Co.
Caselemovo<Caselemovo.
Desmond<Strauss.
Glickman<Glickman.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Barrow<Barrow.
In re public Public Service Com<N Y Consol R R.
C I Jockey Club<Purdy. (2.)
Bashist<Bashist.
Koster<Weisheit.
Waltwood<Waltwood.
Rath<Temple.
Macon<Macon.
Davidson<Lippman.
Lockwood<Bedell Co.
Edison<Edison Co.
Sasowsky<Snedeker C O.
Harris<Brody.

The remaining cases called and marked ready on the reserved calendar of March 4, 1915, will be added to the day calendar from time to time as these cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J. Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Moshenough<Radley Steels Con Co.
Hanly<Cohen.
Farrell<Jordan.
Pomerantz<Steinhard.
Esposito<Martino.
Epstein<Zwiren.
Manza<O'Grady et al.
Davidson<Griffith Inv.
Same<Val Y & W Co.
Coffey<Coffey.
Conly<L I RR & CNY
Fedelman<St Dean Rty Co.
Hewlett<Riter Conly M
Prendergast<B H RR.
Wittemann Bros<Forman Bottling Co.
O'Gara<Nassau RR.
Sanniti<Naumberg.
Finn<Edison Elec Ill.
Cunningham<Nass RR
Okula<Bklyn Vault L.
Ripkin<Nass RR.
Klein<B, Q Co & S RR
Nunez<Rubens.
Olsen<B H RR.
Gibson<Namm & Son.
Berry<B & O RR.
Geller<Mornat Rty.
Dixon<Fargo.
Tocco<Nassau RR.
Zitomersky<B H RR.
O'Hara<Robinson.
Bruno<Lewis.
Falk<B H RR.
Margolin<Collec Hold.
Daly<Franklin Cont'g Co et al.
Dow<Ryan Const Co.
Nagle<C I & B RR.
Wanger<Rodstein.
Byrnes<Fitzgerald.
Dewhurst<Robbins D Dock Co.
Ogey<Chelsea Fibre Mills.
O'Connor<Allen.
Guider<Bartlett Haywood Co.
Kurzyna<Davis.
Eisenberg<Hoermann.
Cambria<Van Brunt St & Erie Basin RR.
Johnson<Koerner Const Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Miller<Nass RR et al.
Donegan & Redmond<B H RR et al.
Otis<Heidelberger.
Doyle<NY Rys Co.
Spiener<B H RR.
Colangelo<same.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
Emig<B H RR.
Ryan<Gilbert Box Co.
Tuohy<Kane.
Tippett<Cunard SS Co.
Tartikoff<Eisenberg.
Ellis et al<Wigderson
Zeitz et al<Cook et al.
Weiss<Ward Bread Co
Wodzynski<Duisburg.
D'Angelo<Reynolds et al.
Webb<NY Rys Co.
Rosenberg<B H R R.
Hoffman<Krumholz.
Oletto<Ritchie & Co.
Sullivan<Bradley Con Co.
Krasner<Martin.
Weinstein<CNY.
Schweitzer<Scherer et al.
Mueller<Gr Westn K.
Giovanillo<Powell.
Hamburger<Goldstein.
Deebach<Gair Co.
Parnes et al<Borgenicht et al.
Kahle<Dodd.
Boardman<Bade.
Collins<CNY.
Faggiani<Freitag et al
Pendleton<Nassau RR.
Meagher<Bradley Con.
Wilde<Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.
Ketcham<Wicks.
Gutfarb<I R T.
Thompson<C I & B RR & ano.
Bradley<NY Rys.
Maslanka<Amer Mfg.
Quinn<Thatcher & Son
Welt<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5969.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchem, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
M N Cooper,
Mary A Powell,
Fred Wardelitch,
Anna Langler,
Elizabeth Wilson,
William Kerr,
Dennis Winter,
H Frank Darrowe,
Consentina Frith,
Conrad Hugkier,
C J Bauer,
Catharine Waundersley.
Acctg in estates of:
Fred Scherer,
Aunie Daley,
W Adamson,
Moses Karnell,
Jane McKenna,
James Judge,
Anna Field,
Peter Kickey,
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy,
Harry Converse,
Henry Geischiedt,
Agnes Fredericks,
Francis Mahoney,
Casimere Tage,
Henry Stoll,
Briganito Infants,
H Loeffler,
John O'Neill,
M M Thorne,
Mary M Blair.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of:
Ellen Mangin,
Rebecca Leyle.
Ann Meyrn.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J.

Goldstein<Burros.
Kolb<Porazzo.
Bogue<Nass E RR.
Richardson<B H RR.
Cohen<B H RR.
Zenna<Empire Pipe B Co.
Johanson<Nass E RR.
Schechtman<B Q Co & S RR.
Flanagan<Harden Const Co.
US Title Co<Egbert.
Harvey<Tompkins Amuse Co.
Casey<Motzler.
Epstein<Nass E RR.
Wahl<B H RR.
Sperber<Wax.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Parker<Edison Co.
Puckhaber<Na E RR.
Humphreys<Enright.
Zetterlund<Roulston.
Klingon<B H RR.
Dimin<B H RR.
Kirschner<Boguslowsky.
Farrell<Bouert.
Fisher<C I & B RR.
Kane<Powell et al.
Doglioli<Boglioli.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3,233.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Morschauser, J.

Wayland<Hardie.
Nardy<Nardy.
Rocco<Jackson.
Moore<Neville.
Young Bros Lu Co<Curtis.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Applegate<Taylor.
Jennings<same.
Conklin<Nor Side St War Co.
Lund<Smith.
McAuliffe<Lincoln Steele Fleming Co.
Keller<Beach, (2.)
Shaw<Goodwin.
Tomke<Meyer. (2.)
Norworeski<NYC & H RRR Co.
Lacativa<Gaiardi.
Libson<Riker & Hegeman.
Nickerson<Elect Sil.
Chuba<C RR Co of NJ
Collins<Rits Con Co.
Place<Moore.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Dunn<NYC & H RRR.
Harrison<Chest Hill A Co.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
D'Alisera<J J Hearn Const Co.
Whalen<NYC & H RRR Co.
Martin<Palmer.
Hall<Mallinson.
Romard<Cahill.
Dunlop<Wakeman.
Austin<Prince.
Kassler<Keller.
Imundi<Wright.
Tobin<Yonkers El L & P Co.
Levine<Troy.
Nowakowski<Fargo.
Pace<West El RR.
McGinley<Spero.
Riddick<Jackson.
Paulding<Huds Fuel.
McQuillan<Silver.
Garry<Page & Co., (2.)
Mariotta<Pennell.
Cortlandt Mor Co<Vreeland.
Poelimitz<Benj'n, (2.)
Gibson<Richards.
Seymour<Brown.
Pennington<Holbrook, & C or.
Pelluso<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Hayden<City of New Roch.
Kresko<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Janore<NYC & H R RR Co.
Seymour<The H Wales-Lines Co.
Dorgan<Bishop.
Lustre<Pheon Cont.
Cepparelo<Rubley.
Hupfels Cons<Hogan.
Lowenthal<Stahl.

Highest number reached on regular call, 911.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., at 10 A. M.—Blackmar, J.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Huppert<Weil et al.
Hettling, as admx<J B Kleinert R Co.
Crofton<NY Rys et al.
Siegler<Ebinger Bak.
Hamm<B H RR.
Healy<Man & Q Tr.
Walsh<A C Horn Co.
Grezanle<L I RR Co.
Ballantine<NY Rys.
McKeon<NY Rys. Co.
Wiesener<NY Rys.
Mack<CNY.
Humphrey<B, Q C & Sub RR Co.
Maruzella<Talmon.
Stueber<Jurgen.
McKevitt<Sherwin.
Feth<McNally.
Gunnemann<B H RR.
Thuillard<same.
John Clarke Estate<CNY.

Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same trial counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,000.

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CITY CLUB ATTACKS BUILDING MEASURE

Fears Laxer Enforcement of Regulations Under Borough Superintendents.

WILL OPPOSE THE BILL

Insists Board of Examiners, the Final Court of Resort, Is to be an Irresponsible Body.

Two provisions of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, now before the Legislature with the object of providing relief from the multiplicity of building inspection laws, which has been urgently demanded by realty and other city interests, have been singled out for special attack by the City Club. In a statement issued last night by Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the club, the two features classed as particularly detrimental, are those regarding the personnel of the Board of Examiners, the court of last resort and the transferring from such centralized bodies as the Tenement, Health, Fire, and Water Departments of their powers over buildings to the borough building Superintendents.

"The Lockwood bill does not provide any real consolidation," said Secretary Binkerd in voicing the protest of the City Club. "Under the guise of consolidation it conceals a powerful attack upon the substance of some of the most important building laws; namely, the tenement house law, the fire prevention law; and the labor law. Finally, we are opposed because under the form of decentralized borough administration which it provides, there will be an inevitable tendency to a laxer enforcement of existing building regulation.

Board of Examiners Attacked.

"The five Building Superintendents, meeting as a board, are, in the provisions of the bill, to have the power of adopting rules for the interpretation and enforcement of these laws, which might practically produce the amendment or substantial modification of provisions of law. The action of the Building Superintendents, either as a board or individually, is subject to the approval of and to an appeal to a board of examiners. This board of examiners consists of the Chief of the Fire Department and eight representatives appointed by private organizations. A few of these organizations are of high technical standing. A majority of them, however, are interested primarily either in the building trades or in real estate.

"This board is appointed by no responsible authority, is not subject to removal, and the representatives are to be chosen annually by these organizations. The final court of resort upon the interpretation and enforcement of the most important building laws is therefore to be an irresponsible board, largely representative of the very interests which it is the purpose of the great body of building law to regulate.

"The powers of the Tenement House Commissioner, the Fire Commissioner, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; the Health Commissioner, and the State Labor Department, so far as they relate to the physical construction or alteration of buildings, are to be transferred to the Building Superintendent of each borough. Most of these powers were formerly in the possession of the Superintendents of Buildings. They were taken from the Superintendents and placed in centralized city departments for the purpose of giving to the particular portion of law thus transferred a more vigorous enforcement than it had received at the hands of Superintendents of Buildings.

Fears for Borough Government.

"To give these powers back to the borough building departments is in effect to extend the power of special and local interests to influence the enforcement of building laws in the various boroughs of the city. The forces making for lax enforcement and modification of our building laws are local forces. It is precisely such forces which borough government, by its very nature, is least competent to withstand.

"We are prepared to support a measure which will leave to the local authorities the power to consolidate the administration of building laws, so far as that proves to be feasible, and to accomplish such consolidation step by step, with as little confusion and interruption as possible, and as soon as possible. But we shall oppose to the end the attempt to pass a mandatory bill which affords to real estate no substantial relief from duplicate inspection, but which does afford the opportunity to break down the great body of building law in this city, which up to this time it has been impossible to modify or decrease by open legislative action."

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICE $4,250—FLATBUSH!

Strictly modern 7 room stucco house on beautiful street; $1,000 under price through builder's loss. 3 min. to Av. J St. Brighton "L". A truly remarkable opportunity. Photos upon request. OTTO SINGER, East 13th St., near Av. K, Bklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

East Orange, N. J. Fine, attractive, well-built modern HOUSE. Well located, good-sized plot; room for drive; 9 rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electric; hardwood floors; open fireplaces; everything complete; reduced price $7,500. As owner wants to sell, will make further reduction. Come, see it, get a bargain. C. H. NEVIUS, 11 Steuben St., East Orange.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New COLONIAL DWELLING

Hollow tile and shingle construction; 9 large rooms and 2 baths; sleeping porch, etc. Reasonable price and convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station. In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,750 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A. M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only,) 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M.; 1:08, 2:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

FAVOR ANTI-PRICE CUT BILL.

Tobacconists Complain of Hard Competition in Their Trade.

A resolution indorsing the Stevens bill, which proposes to end price-cutting, was adopted by 200 members of the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association at a mass meeting of protest against conditions in the tobacco trade, at Arlington Hall yesterday afternoon.

The measure was explained at length by Dr. Lee Galloway, Professor of Commerce and Industry in New York University, who said it would eliminate cut throat competition by giving the manufacturers the right to fix the price at which their goods may be retailed.

Several other speakers dwelt upon the difficulties of independent tobacco dealers who try to compete with the American Tobacco Company. Barnet Wolff, representing the independent jobbers, asserted that the 16,000 independent dealers in New York were obliged to patronize the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, and that the attempt to dissolve the Tobacco Trust had been a failure.

"The open market condition existed only eight or nine months following the dissolution," he said. "Now we must buy our goods from one company or be driven out of business."

Oscar Veit, ex-President of the Independent Salesmen's Association, also said that the Metropolitan Company was again in control of the business, and advised the independent dealers to strengthen their organization.

LEBANON WANTS TO BUILD.

Hospital Cared for More Than 50,000 Patients Last Year.

Three hundred members of the Lebanon Hospital Association gathered at their twenty-first annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Training School for Nurses, opposite the hospital at Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, the Bronx. President Jonas Weil's report said that in 1914 50,614 patients were treated, at an expenditure of $136,175.48. The deficit for the year was $10,140.14.

The hospital has 196 beds in constant use. Many applicants had to be turned away last year. Mr. Weil urged that tentative plans be adopted to build five floors about the present two-story dispensary building for private and semi-private patients, and that an effort be made to renovate the present hospital building.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Judge Louis D. Gibbs, who was elected a Director for three years. Mr. Weil was re-elected President, and other officers elected were: Vice Presidents—Julius Heimann and Samuel Arnstein; Treasurer—Samuel L. Hyman; Secretary—Lewis Coon.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, to close estate, three-story and basement private dwelling on Madison Av., near 125th St., free and clear; price will be made most attractive. Call or write, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

For Rent—Private house, 12 rooms, good neighborhood, $1,000; owner will offer inducements. 237 West 130th St.

11 Bleecker St.—Three-story building; store suitable for bakery; price reasonable. Apply H. N. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Private dwelling with garage; 50 ft. front; choice University Heights section; also ten-room house; lot 33x140; cheap. Fitzgerald, 501 Tremont Av., near 3d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park. OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.

Modern Building Continuous Service

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

FIREPROOF LOFT

Elegant, Light, Steam-heated Fireproof Loft on 3rd Avenue, between 37th and 38th Streets; up-to-date in every respect; low insurance; very low rent; concessions to desirable tenant. Inquire on premises.

HENRY HOF,
567 THIRD AVENUE.

TO LEASE—STEAM HEATED
PARLOR FLOOR STORE
Electric Light
161 WEST 34th ST.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, 74th St.

WATER FRONT LOTS.

ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city. LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street. Apply Brookman Estate, 53 Exchange Place.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

APARTMENTS

The exact kind of accommodation you want.

131-135 East 66th St.

Duplex Apartments, 10 and 12 rooms, with large studios; a mezzanine floor; 4 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, living room, library, dining room (20 foot ceilings); butler's pantry; kitchen; 3 baths; 2 lavatories; private laundry in cellar; private storeroom.

SINGLE APARTMENTS

6 and 7 rooms—living room; library; 2 master bedrooms; maid's room; 2 baths. Special concessions for 3-year leases now.

MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.
185 Madison Avenue

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BARGAIN

254-256-258 W. 25th St.

6 rooms and bath, elevator, electric light, telephone, hardwood floors, etc., at cheapest rent ever offered. Supt. on premises.

AT THE URANIA

238 West 129th St.

Five and six rooms, electric elevator; every convenience; carefully kept house; plenty of hot water and steam heat; reasonable rents. Superintendent, or H. NELSON FLANAGAN, 53 Bond St.

For Business Requiring Great Floor Space

9TH FLOOR

Light, finely ventilated.
All modern conveniences.
To lease from May 1.

TIMES BUILDING, Times Square.

Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH HOME, DITMAS PARK. Modern, artistic, complete; location unsurpassed; near Brighton "L"; garage space. Call owner, telephone 2281 M Flatbush.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. D., store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

Seven-room house; 35 minutes out; parquet floors; steam plant; two lots; easy terms. Hellberg, Floral Park, L. I.

Summer water front bungalow; 4 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; new; $2,000; plots. F. A. Dalton, Main St., Babylon.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Gentleman's country estate; twelve (12) acres; situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about fifteen miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof; eighteen rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars, M. W. Robinson, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Houses for rent, 7, 8, and 10 rooms and bath; $35, $40, $45, and $65 per month; all convenient to trains, trolley, stores, schools, &c. J. C. Lohse, 9 Clinton Road, Glen Ridge.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—House of 15 rooms; running spring water in 5 rooms; barn, hen house, ice house, &c.; 16 acres fine land; situated in Durham, Conn., one of the prettiest towns in New England; formerly Halfway House between Boston and New York; history of Durham states that George Washington stopped at this house; principals only. Apply to owner, E. Burkell, Meriden, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

High-class office space, about 1,000 feet; has one large outside office, three large private offices, facing two streets; will rent entire office or share half or two-thirds; attractive rental. 92 William St., Room 200.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

Suite of offices, suitable for architect, contractor, or building material concern, for rent. Apply Room 402, 103 Park Av., New York, opposite Grand Central Station.

Cheap rent, desk room; suitable for lady stenographer and typewriter or mailing and addressing business. Inquire 12-1, Room 902, Singer Building.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A chance in a lifetime; must sell my five-passenger touring car, purchased late 1914; practically new now, and in excellent condition, elegantly equipped, speedometer, electric lights, storage battery, generator, self-recharging; motor quiet and powerful; electric horn and extras; cost $1,600; need cash quickly; $550. Mrs. Stroub, 442 St. Nicholas Av.

Pullman 5-passenger touring, purchased late 1912; excellent condition, just like new; fully equipped, demountable rims and extras; cost $2,150; must sell; $400; will give demonstration and 10 days trial. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

For Sale.—Mack truck, three-ton, in fine running order; furniture or express body; no reasonable offer refused. Apply S. Baumann & Bros., 6th Av. and 15th St.

Cadillac 5-passenger touring, purchased 1913; elegantly equipped, practically new; electric lights, self-starter; need cash; $600. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

Ford touring car, late model, in excellent condition; fully equipped with electric lights, motor quiet; car practically new; price $275. Inquire 235 St. Nicholas Av.

New car bargains; 2 Westcott 1915 models; all improvements; cost $1,185; big sacrifice. A. L. M. Motor Sales Co., 1,677 Broadway. Tel. 5865 Col.

Packard (1915) landaulet 48 H. P., Turner, phone 3247 Bryant, St. James Hotel.

Automobiles for Rent.

Buick.—Physician will rent new 5-passenger limousine; $275 monthly; excellent chauffeur. X 224 Times Annex.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

Seven-ton truck, day or month. Manly, 250 West 54th St. Columbus 996.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers, overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 602 West 52d. (4425 Columbus.)

Expert overhauling, repairing, machine work, imported gear forgings. Manly, 250 W. 54th.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $30, $60; river views.

101st St., 201 West.—Corner apartment; five rooms, private hall, and bath.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th Subway.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

The Henri, 128 St., 246-248 West.—Desirable, modern elevator apartment to lease; 5 rooms and bath; first-class service. Superintendent.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park; 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLK & KISS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Mar. 12th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of human hair goods, chairs, desks, tools, stove, fixtures, &c.
JOHN J. LYTTLE, Receiver.
GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK and BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., INC. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 8th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 128 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of harness, saddlery, blankets, stable equipments, leather goods, show cases, fixtures, etc.
MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Assignee.
MAX ASH, Attorney for Assignee, 55 Wall St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect. Restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Attractively furnished apartment in private house, near Park Av., 2 large, light rooms, bath and kitchenette; $110 per month or will rent unfurnished. Apply to S. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av. Telephone Bryant 5610.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

West Side.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner, elevator; 5 delightful large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham, Phone Audubon 3610.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette; other rooms; excellent neighborhood.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, beautifully furnished rooms for business lady or gentleman, connecting bath, separate entrance, near Grand Central; references. Gammond's bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel life may find cheerful, comfortable room with running water, adjacent to bath.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Reduction to monthly tenants; desirable rooms; French teacher. 7983 Plaza.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS. The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (63d St.)—Front and back parlor; other rooms; conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Small room; also large room to share with musical students.

West Side.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Select, large and small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; telephone.

44TH, 256 WEST.—Front parlor, kitchenette; three rooms, kitchen; $10 up; steam. Leipold.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Fine south room; hot and cold water; moderate terms.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Attractively furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $3, $4, $6, $7, $10.

54TH ST., 7TH AV.—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; select location; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large room, bath; steam; small room; reasonable; private family.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Bright, newly renovated rooms; hot and cold water; business people; references asked; house under new management.

72D, 240 WEST.—Large, attractive suite, suitable studio or living; unusual improvements; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, single room; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; every convenience; select house.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, attractively furnished; conveniences; reasonable; references.

78TH 136 WEST.—Attractive, large room; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $8.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, adjoining bath; Subway, elevated. Phone 10117 Schuyler.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; Summer rates; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well furnished, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms; private bath; phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm outside room, private bath, lavatory; quiet, refined surroundings.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Front room, suitable 2 or 3; housekeeping if desired. Guldenmeister.

84TH, (2,314 Broadway.)—Large outside room; steam, electricity; suitable two; reasonable. Grevert.

85TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful front suite; piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Bright, attractive small rooms, near Park; telephone; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linz.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; moderate; meals exceptional. Mrs. Fick.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished, large, sunny room, bath, telephone.

102D, (Broadway.)—Private family offers large, light room, adjoining bath. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

107TH, 239 WEST, Austin Court.—Fine rooms, single and en suite; $3 up; elevator; near Subway. Logue.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman in exclusive private home. Call evenings.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; suitable two; very desirable. Apartment 3.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; kitchen privileges; elevator; shower; bath. Byrne.

136TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; private family; reasonable. Conried, Audubon 6498.

136TH ST., 629 WEST, (Adjoining Riverside.)—Cosey, newly furnished, homelike, electricity, phone; Subway. Apt. 4.

157TH ST., (790 Riverside Drive.)—Exceptionally clean, sunny room, bath; block Subway. Apt. 1-J.

158TH, 609 WEST.—Room, with couple; Riverside, Subway; lady; references. Unright.

164TH, 559 WEST.—Beautiful very large room, adjoining bathroom, with private family, for lady. Apartment 62.

BACHELOR wishes to rent large, light room and bath in handsomely furnished apartment to 2 men. Phone Agent at Belnord. Schuyler 10400.

BROADWAY, (88th, 251 West.)—Beautiful, sunny two-room suite, to gentleman; no other roomers. Jacobeou. Telephone Riverside 2146.

FURNISHED ROOM, Jewish family; West 97th St. Riverside 7330, Apartment 3.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, and $12 per week.

LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week. New Hotel Strand, 32d St., off Broadway.

MANHATTAN AV., 298.—Elegantly furnished; suitable two; overlooking Morningside Park. Mrs. Ward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apt. 46.)—Large room; board optional; all conveniences. 4830 Morningside.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Large front room; bath, phone, kitchen; suitable one or couple.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Room in private family for young lady; conveniently located. M.-155, Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

97th, 130 West.—Entire floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; one large room; references.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.—E.—10-203. THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Cross-Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree entered in the above-entitled cause on January 9, 1915, the undersigned, Special Master, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, on the 12th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, the securities and property therein directed to be sold.

Said securities and property will be offered for sale in parcels in the following order:

PARCEL 1.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $3,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum endorsed by the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $3,800,000 par value of the Forty-Year Four and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 2.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $1,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $14,000,000 par value of the capital stock (the entire outstanding issue) of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 3.—Two thousand four hundred (2,400) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago.

PARCEL 4.—One thousand two hundred seventeen (1,217) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of The American Refrigerator Transit Company.

PARCEL 5.—Twelve thousand (12,000) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Pacific Express Company.

But all rights, remedies, or causes of action against any person, whether as an individual or as an officer, director, stockholder, receiver, or in any other capacity of any corporation, or against any firm, corporation, or association, and any lien, charge, or claim against any fund or other assets in the hands of any person, receiver, firm, association, or corporation in respect to the transactions, or any of them, referred to in the finding of the Special Master in Paragraphs XVI. to XXXIII., inclusive, of his report in the original cause, dated October 20, 1914, or in respect to any matters growing out of said transactions, are reserved from sale, and such offer of Parcel 5 shall not include such rights, remedies, causes of action, liens, charges, or claims, or any of them.

PARCEL 6.—Five million ($5,000,000) Dollars par value of the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company, having attached thereto the coupons maturing January 1st, 1912, and all subsequent.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid on any or either of said parcels who shall not deposit with the undersigned, at his office, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or prior to March 11, 1915, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sums set forth in the following table opposite said parcel, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the undersigned, or in lieu thereof, the principal amount of Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, issued under the Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1905, between said The Wabash Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and extended by the Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, made between said The Wabash Railroad Company and said Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, having attached thereto the coupon maturing May 1, 1913, set forth in said table opposite said parcel:

	Cash Deposit.	Note Deposit.
Parcel 1	$5,200	$26,000
Parcel 2	1,000	5,000
Parcel 3	400	2,000
Parcel 4	700	3,500
Parcel 5	200	1,000
Parcel 6	2,700	13,500

The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received for each of said parcels when offered as aforesaid and will knock down the property comprising said parcel to such bidder therefor, subject to confirmation of the sale by the court.

On the acceptance of a bid for either or any of the parcels above set forth, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted shall forthwith pay to the undersigned in addition to the amount deposited (a) if such deposit has been made in cash or by certified check, a sum which with the deposit already made shall be equal to ten per cent. of such bid; such additional payment shall be made either in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned; or (b) if said deposit shall have been in Gold Notes, a principal amount thereof which, together with the amount already deposited, shall make twenty-five per cent. of such bid. Gold Notes so deposited must have attached the coupon maturing May 1st, 1913.

In case, at any time prior to the offer of all the parcels, above set forth, the aggregate of the accepted bids for the various parcels then offered and sold amounts to a sum equal to or in excess of the amount found due by said decree and a sum sufficient to pay the reasonable costs of the administration of the trust, including proper compensation and allowance and also the expenses attendant upon the sale and the Court costs herein, the remaining parcels will not be offered for sale but the sale thereof will be adjourned and the undersigned will make report of the same and will pray for further instructions in respect of the parcels not offered for sale.

A deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

In lieu of the actual deposit of Gold Notes as aforesaid with the undersigned, he will accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company that it then holds such amount of Gold Notes with coupons as aforesaid subject to his order and direction.

The complainant Central Trust Company of New York or any other party to this cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Gold Notes, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder for either or any of said parcels shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by Gold Notes or certificates, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale of said parcel and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property constituting said parcel shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the court may direct.

If the court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, either by cash, by check or in Gold Notes or certificates, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser shall on confirmation of the sale of any of said parcels by the court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decree, Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes and coupons of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, secured by said Trust Agreement dated May 1st, 1905, and said Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, above mentioned. The said purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon Gold Notes and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Gold Notes and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to retake and resell the property or any of said parcels upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser or purchasers, in case the purchaser or purchasers shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors and assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money, and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in this court and to become a party to this cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, for a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and the property directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 68 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, February 3, 1915.
ROBERT C. BEATTY, Special Master.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Solicitors for Complainant.

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Get The New York Times Index, a comprehensive digest of the world's events with references for immediate location of the facts you need. Published quarterly. Price $2.00 by mail. The New York Times Index, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance; absolutely reliable, earnest; $10, $12. M 64 Times.

DRESSMAKER, expert, wishes few customers; artistic designs. Mme. Duprey, 100 West 109th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years with one firm; thoroughly efficient, dependable; conscientious; possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; A1 references; salary $15. Valuable, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, five years' experience; competent, reliable, possessing initiative and discretion; $11. Miss R., 1,654 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Frances Schwartz, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 years old, desires morning position; at present studying law. Henrietta Brown, 1,358 Lexington Av. Phone Lenox 3932.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter, capable; plain girl; American; six months' experience; rapid, careful, neat; no agency; $6. Miss G., 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Educated beginner; accurate, obliging; no clock watcher; $6-$8. M 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience commercial, literary; understands switchboard. Ella, G 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Reliable; good grammarian; charge correspondence; best references; $8. G, 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian, speller; $10, $12. M 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' commercial experience; familiar office details; willing, neat. M 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable, intelligent; excellent references; $8. Frances Ahearn, 351 45th St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable Modern Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED DOMESTICS.—Houseworkers, $25-$30; Cooks, $30-$35; Chambermaids-Waitresses, $20-$25; Laundresses; city, country, Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St. Telephone 4375 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS.—Norwegian, $30; French, German, $35; houseworkers, Hungarian, Irish, $25; partly trained, $16; waitresses, nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKER wanted in an American family of two adults in a small apartment, on Broadway in the Seventies; a good cook and breadmaker; no colored; city reference; permanent place. M 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in small law office; salary $10 to $12. Answer, giving previous legal experience and references, X 216 Times Annex.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 10 and 12, Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Fine suite and rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

11TH ST., 17 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $15 weekly and up; rooms without bath, $12; hotel service.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable.

West Side.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; references.

70TH, 55 WEST.—An exceptional opportunity, beautiful double room; also single room; refined surroundings; excellent table; reasonable. Spier.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity.

71ST ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms; exceptional; strictly kosher; table board; accommodations; reservation can be made for the Passover Holiday.

72D, between Broadway and West End, in beautiful private residence, will accommodate refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th year. Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST. Double, single rooms, bath, steam, electricity; excellent table; open all year; references.

88TH ST., 180 WEST.—Desirable appointments; Summer rates, if permanent; exclusive. Bell No. 2.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D ST, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST. Desirable rooms; table guests.

102D, 316 WEST.—Small family owning beautiful house, (near Riverside,) will rent to one or two gentlemen or couple, with board, a beautifully furnished suite with private bath, dressing room; electric light and refined surroundings. Phone 6427 Riverside.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations, well appointed home; excellent table; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

141ST, (Riverside.)—Charming home; elevator apartment; 2 lovely rooms, overlooking river; 2 well-bred men, couple; excellent table; references. Audubon 6480. Apt. 5A.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside.)—Nicest, healthiest section.

"THE AUDUBON," Select Family Hotel. First-class accommodations to single people, married couples, or small families. Surprisingly low rates. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings; only reliable need apply. Z 374 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 4960—Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. H. Robinson, 2162 Yonkers.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED. Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, capable, willing worker; charge entire books; 6 years' experience; age 24; best credentials. Solomon, 957 Hoe Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Expert trial balance; modern methods controlling accounts; $10-$12. M 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20, thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; well recommended. G 200 Times Downtown.

BOY, 19, bright, wishes office or stockroom position. G 343 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, Japanese, neat, tall, Christian. Wata, care Rev. Harada, 80 Manhattan Av.

CHARGE of an estate or other important position, by elderly gentleman of high character; an office in a financial institution; pay commensurate with responsibility. Address Capable, M 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Danish, (30,) single; mechanic; competent, careful driver; first-class references from former and present employer. M 84 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) English, wants position; any car; country preferred; can supervise training of Airedale dogs. H. Shaw, 122 West 96th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best of references; city or country. W 150 Times.

COACHMAN, GARDENER.—Generally useful, milks; single, reliable; references. Jerome, 248 West 15th.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Tracing, detailing; shop experience. Seemel, 204 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, 34, married; thoroughly experienced in all its branches; good worker; fine references and the right man for a good place. C. P., 213 Central Av., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE, general houseworker; entire charge bachelor apartment; references. Poku, 624 Lexington Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in foreign shipments, in engaging freight, making out bills of lading, consular manifests, and clearing at Custom House; salary, $12. Telephone Henry Nicholas, 8,171 Cortland.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) correspondent, good knowledge Spanish, seven years banking, railroad engineering, publishing, legal experience; best references. G 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, finished thorough course; American boy; intelligent worker, plain penman; no agents; $8. G 346 Times Downtown.

STOCK and ORDER CLERK; 20; references. H. Cohen, 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; accurate at figures. Rinkel, 208 East 81st.

WORK WANTED

for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.

WALL STREET EMPLOYEES'
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful about office. State age and answer in own handwriting. S 14 Times.

FOREMAN, CUTTER, AND MARKER WANTED ON FINE SILK WAISTS. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY, GIVING PARTICULARS, SALARY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. EDWARDS, 429 6TH AV.

FOREMAN.—For upholstery workroom; capable of cutting and planning hangings and coverings; young, first-class man; state age and experience. Schwegler & Co., 6,501 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

MAN capable to establish tourist department; good opportunity; state salary. M 153 Times.

MAIL ORDER MAN.—Must be experienced and have record. L. Doory, 287 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

PLEATING—Only three to five years' experienced man wanted; good reference. Apply, 9 to 12 A. M., American Dress Pleating Co., 113 East 26th St.

SALESMEN, having experience in I. C. S. or insurance work, for a business where it requires a salesman to both sell and collect; where he builds up his business and looks after all details; give age, married or single, positions last five years; must reside in Brooklyn. M 130 Times.

Young college men are offered an exceptional opportunity by prominent bond house to learn business. Address L. C., Room 82, 6 Wall St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350, G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. PALMER, Bankrupt.—No. 21,044.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frank J. Waldeyer, the trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 72 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y., at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Tobacco, cigars, canned goods, teas, spices, and fixtures, consisting of desk, safe, testing table and counters.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection at the above address on March 15th and 16th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
EDWARD L. DENNIS, Attorney for Trustee, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,282.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. LYNCH, Bankrupt.

Thomas F. Lynch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 27th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 6th, 1915.

NO. 21,223.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HARTMAN, Bankrupt.

Jacob Hartman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 18th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 6th, 1915.

No. 20699 U. S. DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New York, In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ASA FELLERMAN, Bankrupt.

Asa Fellerman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 12th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on March 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 6th, 1915.

No. 21260 U. S. DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New York, In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSEPH A. MASCIA, Bankrupt.

Joseph A. Mascia was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on March 18th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 6th, 1915.

NO. 21,214.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VRABECK AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Vrabeck Auto Supply Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 3d, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 19th, 1915, at 1:30 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 6th, 1915.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Between 38th and 28th Sts. and 5th Av., a circular diamond and enameled brooch. Return to Mrs. Vander Cook, Hotel Latham. Reward.

LOST.—Three-stone diamond ring, Tiffany setting, between 181st St. and Liberty St., last Wednesday; liberal reward. H. Felt, 720 W. 181st St.

LOST.—Brooch set with tommaline brilliants; Riverside Drive, between 155th and 180th Streets, or Fort Washington Av.; reward. Miss Maud Sasford, 46 West 9th Street.

LOST—Gold bag, containing indorsed check, at or near Ritz or Booth Theatre. Return to F. McClurg, 116 East 63d, and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—On Pullman car, Florida train, two diamond rings and one pearl and diamond ring; liberal reward if returned. Lassner & Co., 6 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Watch bracelet, near 153d St., Broadway; finder return; reward. A. G., 4300 Bryant.

LOST—Persian lamb muff lined with black and white brocade satin; reward. Mrs. T. Frankfort, 220 West 98th St.

LOST.—Amethyst pin lost Saturday on Lexington Av., or 38th Street; reward. Foster, 15 East 38th Street.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, Kit-Kat Ball, or in taxicab; reward. M., 154, Times.

LOST.—Ladies' bag; Erie ticket, pen, pencil, $7 cash; $10 reward. X-252, Times Annex.

LIBERAL REWARD offered for the return of a diamond 15-stone bar pin, platinum setting, lost between 94th St., Broadway, and Subway station at 14th St. Box 66, Hotel Apthorp, 94th St. and Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

HENRY B. NEVINS,
Yacht Storage Yards, 204 City Island Avenue, City Island, New York.
City Island, Bronx Borough, New York City, March 4th, 1915.

Yacht stored at shipyard of Henry B. Nevins, No. 204 City Island Avenue, City Island, New York, by A. L. Cary.

You are hereby notified that the time for the payment of my lien upon the property hereinafter described having expired after due notice thereof had been given you, I will cause such property, to wit: Yacht Sayonara, being a yawl rigged boat 63 feet in length over all, 46 feet in length on load water line, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet draught, of approximately 24 tons, stored in my storage yard at No. 204 City Island Avenue, City Island, Bronx Borough, New York City, by you or in your name, to be sold at public auction according to the statutes in such case made and provided, at my storage yard, No. 204 City Island Avenue, City Island, Bronx Borough, New York City, on Saturday, March 20th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. HENRY B. NEVINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES ARNZ has sold his barber shop at 433 Steinway Av., Long Island City, to Joseph Bogen. All creditors apply to Charles Arnz within five days on said premises.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Established first-class grocery and meat business in Dutchess County, 50 miles from N. Y., doing about $20,000 yearly; stock, fixtures, &c., will inventory about $3,800; terms very reasonable to responsible party; owner has other interests to protect an investment and cannot look after both. M. T. F., 47 East Main St., Beacon, N. Y.

For Sale—Established ready-to-wear store; gowns, waists, millinery, &c.; low lease; owner leaving town; exceptional opportunity to quick buyer; Broadway, in the 80s; small investment. M 66 Times.

For Sale.—Moving-picture theatre; profitable; bargain; good location; investment practically guaranteed returned besides profits. S 312 Times Downtown.

Sub manufacturer of dresses will sublet office and showroom for mercantile purposes; very reasonable. Elite Dress Co., 15 W. 17th St.

Young man for active interest, established office business of well-rated concern; $2,000 investment required. Investigate, 167 Times.

TREASURER wanted by profitable manufacturing business. Dun's references. Investment required. X 231 Times Annex.

Practical plan which reduces, sometimes eliminates, your postage stamp expense; will call or write. Price, Times Building, N. Y.

Patent lawyer and solicitor will sell outfit, good will, on percentage. M 62 Times.

Motion-picture theatre, 600 seats; airdrome attached. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Moving-picture theatre, clearing $100 weekly; nominal cash. Levin, 220 West 42d.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references, established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 593 Madison Av.

Wanted—New comedy or comedy drama with child or ingenue star part. R. Manion, Gerard Hotel. Call.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MEYER ASCH and MAURICE GILLETTE, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name and style of ASCH & GILLETTE, Bankrupts.—No. 20,034.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Asch and Maurice Gillette, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 12th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 4th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20951.

The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 18th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 6th, 1915.

NO. 20,690.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS COOPERSMITH and BARNET GUIDLIN, copartners doing business as COOPERSMITH & GUIDLIN and as individuals, Bankrupts.

Louis Coopersmith and Barnet Guidlin, copartners doing business as Coopersmith & Guidlin and as individuals, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 5th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
March 6th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,267.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND D. LEVY, Bankrupt.

Sigmund D. Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 19th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,297.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN BARNETT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Benjamin Barnett are hereby given notice that on March 2d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 18, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THAW TRIAL TODAY; HE MAY TAKE STAND

Five Others Are to be Tried with Him for Conspiracy to Escape from Matteawan.

FIGHT OVER SANITY ISSUE

Present Proceedings May be Followed by Habeas Corpus Action, Now Less Difficult.

Counsel for Harry K. Thaw held a long conference last night, at which one of the important questions considered was the advisibility of having Thaw take the stand at his trial for conspiring to escape from Matteawan, which will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Alfred R. Page in the Supreme Court.

Thaw, according to the present plan, will be tried along with five others, who, it is alleged, aided him in his escape. His lawyers sought a separate trial for him, but as he was charged simply with a misdemeanor he did not have the legal right to make such a demand.

Thaw was anxious to testify, and it was understood that his counsel felt that it would be wise to let him have his way, unless there were unforeseen developments as a result of the case presented by the State. They were satisfied that Thaw by testifying would convince the jury and court that he was sane, and that, aside from the value of his testimony in the present trial, his appearance would prove of value in such proceedings as might follow. Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., of counsel for Thaw, said it was not at all improbable that Thaw would testify.

Every effort would be made by Thaw's counsel, it was said, to inject the issue of the prisoner's mental condition into the conspiracy trial. Exhaustive preparations have been made to make the most of such an emergency, if it can be brought about. It was learned by THE TIMES that Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., had had spent several days in Concord, N. H., and Manchester, N. H., recently obtaining witnesses who would be willing to come here at a moment's notice, and swear that in their belief Thaw was sane. It was in these cities that Thaw spent nearly seventeen months of the time which elapsed after his escape from Matteawan.

Witnesses for Thaw.

Mr. O'Brien said "hundreds of prominent men and women" were prepared to hurry here if called upon. Among them were Sheriff Holman Drew of Coos County and Policeman Del Stevens of Colebrook, who had charge of Thaw and were with him almost constantly from the time of his arrest until he was brought back here. The testimony of Sheriff Drew would be especially important, it was felt, inasmuch as he acted not only as Sheriff, but as an officer of the Federal Court. Another witness is Mr. Pellgren, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Concord, where Thaw lived for several months.

"I did not have the slightest trouble obtaining witnesses as to Thaw's acts while in New Hampshire," said Mr. O'Brien. "There were hordes of prominent people who were anxious to appear in his behalf."

The men charged with conspiring with Thaw are ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler, Roger Thompson, driver of the motor car in which Thaw escaped; Michael O'Keefe, Eugene Duffy, and Thomas Flood. Owen W. Bohan will represent all of them but Thompson.

There was a report yesterday that the evidence of these men and of some of the fifty or more witnesses to be called by the State might involve the name of a man prominent in public life in the conspiracy, and thus add still another scandal to the long list connected with Thaw's attempts to gain liberty from the sentence imposed upon him for the killing of Stanford White.

William T. Jerome, who was until recently at the head of the State's forces, hinted at such a development months ago when requesting Gov. Felker of New Hampshire to extradite Thaw. He spoke then of the possibility of involving a "man higher up," but nothing definite was developed. Attorneys connected with both sides of the Thaw case yesterday denied knowledge of any expected sensational development along this line.

Trial May End in Week.

The conspiracy trial, it was said, would occupy not more than one week, if it turned out that the Thaw lawyers were unable to have his sanity tested at this time. The State, in order to keep good faith with New Hampshire and the Federal courts, is prepared to present a complete conspiracy case, which will require at fewest three days. Thaw's defense will occupy from two to three days more.

Thaw will be represented in court by John B. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien, and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., while among those who will act as consulting counsel are ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania and Philander C. Knox. Mr. Stanchfield said that the defense would depend largely upon the steps taken by the State, and that he had no statement to make.

Deputy Attorney Generals Franklin Kennedy and Frank Cook will appear for the State. Mr. Cook insisted that the question of Thaw's sanity had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy trial, and that he would fight every effort on the part of Thaw's counsel to drag in that issue. Assistant District Attorney James R. O'Malley will appear in the interests of the county. For the first time in years W. T. Jerome will not figure in a Thaw trial.

Seats have been reserved in the court for members of Thaw's family, and probably his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and his brother, Josiah Thaw, will attend the sessions. Thaw, who has spent six weeks in the Tombs since his return from Manchester, was in the best of humor yesterday. Mindful of his counsel's request, he refused to give any statement to the newspapers. He told the Tombs attendants, however, that he felt confident he would beat the conspiracy charge, and ultimately escape danger of return to Matteawan.

Failure on the part of Thaw's counsel to have his sanity tested in connection with the conspiracy trial will mean a long legal battle after the present trial is concluded. In that event a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out in New York County as soon as Thaw, whether convicted or acquitted on the conspiracy trial, is turned over to the Matteawan officials on the old commitment issued by Justice Dowling, following Thaw's second trial for the murder of Stanford White.

While Thaw was at Matteawan his lawyers were forced to bring their habeas corpus proceeding in Westchester County. Now that he is in the custody of New York County the writ can be obtained from any Supreme Court Justice in this county. The Matteawan officials them will have to show that they are justified in holding Thaw, as an insane man, and his lawyers hope that some justice here in habeas corpus proceedings will grant Thaw a jury trial of his sanity.

PREDICT HUGE WHEAT CROP.

Experts Prophesy Yield of 900,000,000 Bushels, Breaking All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Indications point to a wheat crop of more than 900,000,000 bushels this year, compared with 891,000,000 bushels harvested last year, according to computations made by experts for The Chicago Herald. This, if realized, will make the third consecutive record-breaking crop.

The United States raised 684,990,000 bushels of Winter wheat last year and set a new record. This year there are indications of a crop of 700,000,000 bushels or more of Winter wheat. This, with a Spring wheat crop estimated at 240,000,000 bushels, which is not a high estimate, will make a total wheat crop of 940,000,000 bushels. The Spring wheat crop last year was poor, only 206,000,000 bushels, while in 1913 it was 240,000,000 bushels.

A Winter wheat acreage of 41,263,000, an increase of 4,135,000 acres, or 11.1 per cent. more than was seeded for the harvest of 1914, is the largest ever known. The plant has come through the Winter in unusually good condition, and indications are that there will be little loss in acreage up to harvest.

The estimate of 700,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat is based on a loss of only 263,000 acres up to harvest and on a yield per acre of slightly more than seventeen bushels, or about two bushels per acre less than last year. For Spring wheat, which is yet to be seeded, the estimate is based on an acreage of 18,000,000 acres and a yield of thirteen bushels per acre, or the same as was harvested in 1913. As prices are high, it is expected that with an early Spring farmers in the Northwest will put in the largest acreage in years, and possibly it may exceed 19,000,000 acres, against 17,533,000 last year.

WOMAN DIES IN CHURCH.

Rockaway Beach Worshipper Stricken Just as Services Start.

The Rev. John C. Green, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Rockaway Beach, was in the pulpit of his church about to begin services last evening when he heard the screams of several women at the door. He hurried there and found Mrs. Marian Henne, a member of the congregation, lying unconscious, with several excited women about telling how she had fallen as she was entering the church.

Dr. E. L. Friedman was summoned and said that Mrs. Henne was suffering from heart failure. She died a few minutes after his arrival, and the Rev. Mr. Green announced that there would be no service on account of the sudden death. Mrs. Henne is survived by her husband and one daughter.

"ROMANY GIRL" FOR FRICK.

Fuller Work, Which Fetched $10,500, Reported Bought for Collector.

Henry C. Frick has added George Fuller's "Romany Girl" to his collection of paintings, it is said, having bought it through Miss R. H. Lorenz, an agent. Miss Lorenz bought the picture at the Plaza on Feb. 4, during the auction sale of the Ichabod T. Williams collection, paying the highest price ever paid for a Fuller painting, $10,500. When asked last night if it was true that she had represented Mr. Frick in the purchase, Miss Lorenz said that she was not at liberty to speak.

"Romany Girl" is the fourth painting by an American artist which has been bought by Mr. Frick.

OHIO MINE OWNER YIELDS.

Grants Union Demands, and Other Coal Operators May Follow.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 7.—Arthur J. Morgan, owner of the Edge Hill coal mine, north of Bellaire, Ohio, announced tonight that he would accept the union scale of 47 cents, and posted a notice calling on the 125 miners employed at the mine to return to work. Morgan's action is viewed by the miners, who have been on strike eleven months, as the first break in the ranks of the operators. Fifteen thousand miners went out because the operators refused to pay the 47-cent rate. The operators offered 44.61 cents.

The miners of the Fifth Ohio Sub-District, which covers Jefferson and Belmont Counties—the strike zone—voted today on whether their officials should settle the strike through Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson. The vote will be canvassed tomorrow.

W. R. NELSON CRITICALLY ILL

Family at the Bedside of Kansas City Editor On His 74th Birthday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—William Rockhill Nelson, editor and owner of The Kansas City Star, is critically ill. Mr. Nelson has been confined to his home for several months, and yesterday his condition became so serious that members of his family were summoned to his bedside. His two sisters, Miss Eva Nelson and Mrs. H. W. Bond of Fort Wayne, Ind., are with him.

Today was Mr. Nelson's seventy-fourth birthday anniversary.

Aged Couple Killed by Gas.

Isaac Kaplan, 70 years old, and his wife, Anna, 60 years old, were asphyxiated yesterday morning in the basement of their home at 65 East Fourth Street. It is thought that Kaplan in hanging a garment on a gas jet accidentally turned on the gas. Julius Kaplan, son of the aged couple, detected the odor of gas when he awoke this morning, and forced open the door of his parents' room. Pulmotors were used on the aged couple for more than an hour, but all efforts at resuscitation failed. The Kaplans had eight grown children.

MRS. DUNPHY DENIES CRUELTY CHARGES

Randall's Island Attendants Were Not Permitted to Maltreat Children, She Says.

TAKES FLING AT KINGSBURY

She Holds He, Too, Is Culpable if He Knew of Mismanagement and Failed to Correct It.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, replied yesterday to the charges of mismanagement that have been brought against her by Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury. She was suspended last Saturday and will have a hearing before the Commissioner next Saturday. She is charged with having failed to take proper care of the feeble-minded children. It is also alleged that many suffered from infectious diseases they contracted after their arrival on the Island, and that under her management attendants struck their youhful charges and practiced other cruelties upon them.

Mrs. Dunphy, who is reported ill in bed, dictated her defense to her stenographer. As soon as possible, she said, she would make formal answer to the charges.

"At no time have I permitted corporal punishment of the feeble-minded children at this institution," said Mrs. Dunphy, "nor have I permitted attendants or other inmates to maltreat the children. Attendants were not permitted to tie the hands of the children, not to place them in straitjackets and restraining sheets without the order of a physician. Neither were they allowed to fasten them to beds, chairs and benches as alleged.

Said Food Was Good.

"I deny that I have failed to establish and maintain safeguards against the spread of infectious diseases among the feeble-minded or other children committed to the institution, as in all institutions of this kind all such matters are under the jurisdiction of a medical board. This board is appointed directly by the Commissioner of Public Charities. The food provided for the inmates is of the quality required by the standards of the Department of Public Charities.

"I emphatically deny that the personal care of the children was ever neglected. A single instance of neglect on the part of the employee insured his or her dismissal. Every safeguard that the facilities of the department placed at my disposal was used to maintain a rigid separation of the feeble-minded and normal children.

"The rule prohibiting employees from using the clothing intended for inmates is posted in the employes' dining rooms. An infraction of the rule is followed by immediate suspension. As to the charge that I have neglected to take every precaution possible to safeguard the inmates from fire I can refer to the Department of Fire Protection. Fire drills are held regularly under an official of that department.

"In only one ward of the institution are cripples housed on the second floor, and there is a Kirkerbender fire escape down which they can be sent in a few seconds. With our limited housing facilities it is impossible to place all idiots in ground floor wards, but in no instance are they placed in dormitories from which escape would be difficult. Our Kirkerbender fire escapes obviate all such danger.

Calls Kingsbury Responsible.

"An important question which the public should demand to have answered in connection with these charges is why if Commissioner Kingsbury, charged under oath with the management of this department, has known for fourteen months or twelve months or ten months or less, of these alleged serious conditions, endangering the health and the lives of the inmates as stated, he has never before brought them to my attention, and demanded their correction? He is as much responsible as I am for the management of this great branch of his department. Upon his own statements Commissioner Kingsbury seems to have been more intent upon getting something against the Superintendent of the Institution than he has been to safeguard the health and lives of the children committed to his care. These facts speak for themselves."

Mrs. Dunphy added that she wanted the public to know the whole truth and she would ask that the hearing of her case be made public and that she be represented by counsel. She said that her forty years of service entitled her to this.

Commissioner Kingsbury last night made this statement:

"The only answer that I have to make in regard to the length of time which I allowed to elapse before taking decisive action is that I felt the seriousness of the charges demanded that I accumulate all the facts before taking any decisive step. I wanted, of course, to make sure whether the complaints of cruelty and inhumanity represented only isolated cases or that general mismanagement prevailed in the institution. I wanted to make sure, too, that the evils were such that the Superintendent could be held directly responsible for them.

"I have met the situation and am performing this exceedingly unpleasant task in the manner, it seems to me, best to safeguard the interests of the community and the welfare of the children. I am proceeding at the same time to make a complete reorganization of the institutions and the correction of the evils that have existed there."

WOMEN AS BUSINESS AIDS.

Wives Should Study Husbands' Professions, Lecturer Says.

The kitchen is no place for a married woman who has business ability, according to Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M. E., in a lecture yesterday before a class in "Marriage and Health" at West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Girls who intend to marry, if they would be happy, should study the same trade or profession as their husbands, the speaker declared. Dr. Brandenburg said:

"Why should a married woman who has business ability stay in the kitchen, where her earning capacity is probably $4 a week, if she can earn $15 or $20 a week as a stenographer. It would be better to employ a woman with cooking instincts to preside over the kitchen. I know a woman who deserted her kitchen, and, taking her baby along with her, went to her husband's office and saved him from going to the wall. She parceled out the work in the factory, instructed the salesmen, and gave them the prices. And she didn't neglect her baby for a minute.

"It is generally a good thing for a lawyer to marry a woman in the same profession, a physician to marry a woman who knows medicine, and so on. Such marriages are usually congenial. And there's no reason why the woman should quit her profession after marriage if she wishes to stay at work, and no reason why she should not indulge a woman's instinct for motherhood. And it is my opinion that the offspring of such a union would be above the average. It's a good thing for a wife to learn her husband's profession.

"In matters of finance women are not one whit behind men. Besides financial genius, they have a higher moral sense than have men, as a rule, and the instinct of kindliness and benevolence and mercy are far above what we find in men."

FIND US UNREADY FOR WAR.

Security League Calls Present Preparation Worse Than None.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, has received a partial report on the condition of the United States Army from a Sub-Committee on the Army, of which Mathew E. Hanna, General Francis V. Greene, William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, and Frederick L. Huidekoper are members.

"The report," Mr. Menken said, "indicates the absolute unpreparedness of the United States. It will show in detail that half or partial protection under present military conditions is worse than no preparation. The condition of the United States Army and Navy is such that in the unfortunate event of a conflict it would be a crime to order our forces into action against any first-class power and would amount to a decree that they should be led out to slaughter.

"The failure of Congress to do anything to advance a scientific treatment of army conditions, notwithstanding the broad publicity given to the army's needs, indicates that the majority of the members, either through intent or ignorance, put local wants above national honor and necessity.

"We do not think that red-blooded Americans will tolerate a continuance of indifference on the part of our rulers."

TELL YOUR WIFE

That a wholesale millinery house on 37th St., a few doors off 5th Ave., in the heart of the retail shopping centre, is selling the sample line of a high-class New York Trimmed Hat Manufacturer. If you wish to save the retailer's profit, see these wonderful Spring Model Hats from $3.50 to $10.00, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for double their price.

Harry Samuels Millinery Co.
12-14 West 37th Street

Our New Spring Styles Are Now on View

There are thousands of new patterns—the finest productions from leading foreign and domestic mills.

Our line has never been more replete with fashionable novelties—colors and weaves that are exceptional and exclusive. Our New Spring and Summer Style Suggestions are also ready for your approval.

Call and examine our materials and learn how easy it is to save money if you have your clothes made here.

Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $50
To Measure Only

Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

$16.50
Is the Most Interesting Clothing Price in New York

WE feel certain that you will agree with us once you see the truly wonderful values offered in our

Final Clearance
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Winter Suits and Overcoats, at $16.50

Regular prices $25, $30, $32.50

A plain blue medium weight serge is included at $16.50, the regular price of which is $28.00.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. WED. (Popular) & Sat. 2:20. ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. Polygamy Wednesday Matinee 25c to $1.00. Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c. A PAIR OF SIXES with RALPH HERZ and Original Co.

CARNEGIE HALL Tomorrow Night, 8:30. Seats 50c to $2. Now Selling. THE WAR AND WHAT CAUSED IT Dr. Edmund von Mach For Germany. Cecil Chesterton For England.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way. THE CLEVER ONES Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 2:30.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. ELSIE JANIS, "The Caprices of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, "The Governor's Lady."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—EDDIE FOY & 7 Little Foys, Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Bert Leslie & Co., Mr. Hymack, Nonette & 8 Big Acts.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. THE ROSELAND GIRLS. Mat. To-day

Weber's Theatre, B'way at 29th St. Twice Daily, 2:15-8:15. Now Dramatic Story of Adventure in an Unknown Land. SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON HIMSELF Thrilling Motion Pictures That Startle and Amuse. 1,000,000 Penguins. All Comedians. Prices $1 to 25c. Mezz. Seats $1.50

MADE IN USA INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION Grand Central Palace MARCH 6TH TO 13TH, NOON TO 11 P. M. DAILY Working Exhibits, Tableaux, Dancing, Tea Room and Other Attractions. DANSANT (INFORMAL) 3:30 to 7 and 9 to 12 P. M. Frank McKee's Orch. Adm. 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Mme. Emma CALVE LULU GLASER, Belle Baker, Claude Gillingwater-Edith Lyle & Co.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. HELEN WARE & CO., Lillian Shaw, Ernest Ball, Wm. Pruett & Co., etc.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Vaudeville Jubilee 15 Wonderful Acts

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 5-part drama, THE JUGGERNAUT, and 4 Special Comedy Pictures.

MURRAY HILL Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. 20th CENTURY MAIDS.

LIBERTY 42D ST. WEST OF B'WAY. TWICE DAILY Including Sundays. MATINEES 2:10 Sharp. NIGHTS at 8:05 Sharp. All Seats Reserved. EVENING & SAT. MATINEE: Orchestra....$1 & $2; 1st Balcony....75c, $1 & $2; 2d Balcony....25c & 50c. OTHER MATINEES: Orchestra....50c & $1; 1st Balcony....50c & $1; 2d Balcony....25c. UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH ! ! D. W. Griffiths GIGANTIC SPECTACLE THE BIRTH OF A NATION America's Foremost War Correspondent, RICHARD HARDING DAVIS SAYS: "Griffiths' picture is like real war; for the first time in the history of the theatre you feel you are seeing an actual battlefield."

BELASCO THEATRE, Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Thursdays & Saturdays, 2:20. 'Miss Starr Wonderful' —N. Y. SUN. in 'The Belascoan Sensation' —N. Y. HERALD. FRANCES STARR IN EDWARD KNOBLAUCH'S MASTERPIECE, MARIE-ODILE SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY —50c to $1.50— INSIDE THE LINES "Best War Play Since Secret Service."—Eve. World

44th STREET THEATRE West of Broadway. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10 MUSICAL QUEEN. —Darnton, Eve. World. THOROUGHLY AMUSING. —De Foe, World. EMMA TRENTINI-CLIFTON CRAWFORD IN THE PEASANT GIRL A RIOT A FURORE GREATEST SINGING CAST ASSEMBLED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR!

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats. LAST 6 DAYS WINTER CIRCUS 1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 8 PERFORMANCES LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY. In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here. NEXT MONDAY BLUE BIRD Farewell to New York.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SINNERS BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER Thrills, Laughs—No Violence.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 WEEKS LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 8 TIMES —MARIE— DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30 Jas. Barnes' Wonderful Pictures. Through Central Africa

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow, Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. Maid in America Has 'Em All on the Run! Has more top-notch entertainers than were ever before assembled in a musical comedy production, besides a WINTER GARDEN CHORUS. SEATS SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

BOOTH, Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mr. Holbrook BLINN in THE TRAP with Martha Hedman.

WEST END Matinees Tuesday & Thursday. Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Eves. 25, 50c, 75c. All Seats 25c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This Week: "Passing of the Third Floor Back."

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 25c & 50c. "MILESTONES" Dramatic Sensation of New York & London.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MISS BARRYMORE'S NEW YORK SEASON WILL CONTINUE THROUGH THE MONTH OF MARCH—SEATS FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES NOW ON SALE. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Her Greatest Triumph— THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15 Prompt. Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY, FADS and FANCIES

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON, 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER Tonight & Fri. at 8 sharp; Sat. Mat. 2 sharp. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM Tues. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. Eves. 8:15; Wed. Mats. 2:15. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & The Lion

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK "KICK IN"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight, 8. Tannhaeuser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Althouse. Cond., Hertz. Wed. at 8. Amore dei Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. Mat. at 2 (50c to $2.50.) Haensel u. Gretel. Foll'd by Ballet Divertissements. Thurs. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini. Fri., 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 2. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. Next Sun. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

4th Biltmore Morning Musicale Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore. FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 11:30. JOHN McCORMACK The Celebrated Irish Tenor. MABEL GARRISON Soprano LUCILE ORRELL 'Cellist Reserved Seats now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. FOURTH MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT Carnegie Hall, To-mor'w (Tues.) Aft. at 3. Soloist, LEONARD BORWICK ALL BEETHOVEN PROGRAM. Mr. Borwick will play Concertos in C minor and G. Orchestra numbers: Symphony No. 7, Ballet Music, "Prometheus." Seats 35c to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

PRINCESS THEATRE TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9, AT 3 Benefit of Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth. LUCY GATES, SOPRANO THUEL BURNHAM, PIANIST ALEXANDER BLOCH, VIOLINIST Reserved seats, $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Now on sale by Miss M. R. Walter, 20 Vesey Street, and at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL MR. WALTER DAMROSCH will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee. First Lecture Wednesday Aft., March 10, at 3, on "RHEINGOLD." Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT, AT 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET LAST CONCERT. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 11, at 3. BAUER AND CASALS Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

BROADWAY THEATRE 41ST ST. MON.-TUES.-WED. Kathleen Clifford in "RULE G." THURS.-FRI.-SAT. "THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA." Daily, 11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Prices 10c-15c-25c.

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CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3. Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin) Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 13th, at 3 VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT SPALDING André Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO) Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

LITTLE THEATRE, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH C. V. BOS at the Piano (STEINWAY). Seats $2 from Mgt. M. H. HANSON, 437 5th Ave.

81st St. [illegible]

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